FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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ALIA, CAMI ADDRESS CONFERENCE ON HOXHA

AU160916 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 15 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 77th anniversary of the birth of the beloved and unforgettable leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the national conference devoted to the immortal deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha, organised upon the initiative and under the auspices of the Central Committee of the party began its proceedings in the hall of the Peoples Assembly today before noon.

Attending were leading cadres of the organs of the party and state power from all the districts of the country, representatives of the mass organisations, working people of the apparatus of the Central Committee of the party, departments, different institutions and enterprises, veterans of war and labour, young boys and girls.

Those present burst out into powerful applauses when the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly, Comrade amiz Alia and the Comrades Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the members of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party Vangjel Cerrava, the member of the Central Committee of the party and directress of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies Nexhmije Hoxha, the members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly and government entered the hall.

The conference was declared open by the alternate member of the Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Foto Cami.

Amidst the applauses of those present Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor. The speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened to with great attention.

Then the reports began to be read out.

Comrade Foto Cami read out the report "Great Marxist-Leninist Thinker and Revolutionary." The member of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee Pirro Kondi read out the report "Founder, rganiser and Leader of the Party of Labour of Albania." The report "Strategist of the National Liberation War and Peoples Revolution" was read outby the vice-director of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, the Doctor of Sciences Raqi Madhi, prepared in cooperation with Shyquri Ballvora doctor of sciences, chef of sector at the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies.

The conference continues its proceedings.

Alia Speech

AU161010 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 15 (ATA) -- Dear comrades, we have gathered at this national conference, which is opened on the eve of Comrade Enver Hoxhas birthday, to pay homage to and evoke his brilliant work and life.

Today our thoughts and feelings turn with profound gratitude and respect to that great personality who, with his life and work, wrote the most brilliant pages in the modern history of our ancient people, to that glorious revolutionary who planted and successfully raised the communist ideas in Albania, to that mighty leader who became the torchbearer of his own people on the road of the struggle for freedom and socialism.

Just as the heights of mountains stand out more clearly on the horizon when you are far from them, so the figures of outstanding men like Enver grow and become more majestic the more time passes from the separation with them. The biography of such men who come into the life of society with great missions is one with the history of the epochs which give birth to them, of the peoples of whom they become interpreters and of the movements which they lead.

The whole spiritual wealth of our people is embodied in the figure of Enver Hoxha. He inherited and personified the finest virtues of famous Albanian fighters of the past and added to them the new quality of the communist leader. His figure is a brilliant harmonization of the valour and wisdom, of the endurance and the creative spirit of our people.

In the brilliant example of Enver Hoxha history proved once again in the great Marxist truth that no leader can rise to the level of the requirements of the time without having deep roots among the people, without gaining the trust and the total support of the working masses. Enver Hoxha became a great popular leader because he loved the people that gave him birth with all the strength of his spirit, because he placed all his colossal revolutionary activity in the service of the happiness of the masses and the progress of Albania.

The name of Enver Hoxha is inseparable from that of the party which he created and led for nearly half a century. When Albania was at the crossroads of history, when the very existence of the Albanian people and nation had been placed in doubt, many Albanians felt the gravity of the situation, but those who were able to see the coming days of freedom and prosperity beyond the black enslavement were few indeed. There were thousands and thousands of honest patriots and fighters who were not lacking in the readiness to make any sacrifice for the freedom of the homeland, but few of them were able to understand what the struggle of the people needed to achieve victory. Enver Hoxha was the first who saw the essential need for the creation of the Communist Party as the key link to save the homeland and bring the people into the light.

The formation of the Communist Party of Albania in those gloomy and troubled times of the early forties was one of the exemplary acts of the ideological and political courage of Comrade Enver Hoxha. It was no easy matter to defend an Albania weakened by poverty, plundered and occupied by foreigners, such as our country was in those years. It was no easy matter to take the fate of the people and the homeland in hand precisely at those most tragic moments, the gravest in their existence, when they found themselves abandoned, confused and in an impasse. Only a person who has unshakable faith in his ideal and in the final victory, who has trust in the people and the banner of communism could take upon himself such a great historic responsibility to lead the masses in the fight for the freedom of the homeland and for socialism.

Enver Hoxha designed and built the new Albania, the Albania of the people, Socialist Albania. He not only foresaw and mapped out the course which our homeland would follow and the appearance it would assume, but also placed himself in the forefront of the struggle and battles of the people to make the boldest dreams and aspirations of all generations a reality.

Comrade Enver Hoxha led the people and the party for nearly fifty years, but carried the homeland whole centuries forward. He led the people in two great epic struggles, in the national liberation war which overthrew the old world of oppression and exploitation and gave the Albanian people their power, and in the struggle for the construction of the new society, of triumphant socialism. Enver led the party and the people on unknown paths, in the struggle for the industrialization of the country, for the modernization of agriculture and for the flowering of Albanian education, culture, art and science. Our impregnable defence, likewise, is his work. he taught the party and our people to rely on their own strength. By applying this principle at every stage, our Albania made an unprecedented leap from darkness into light, from feudalism to socialism. The epoch of the party and Enver Hoxha is the epoch in which the country was reborn, man was reborn, and which opened boundless horizon. to life and activity.

All the political-ideological, moral and material developments in our socialist society have their foundation and inspiration in the Marxist-Leninist ideas of Comrade Enver. They are ideas which orientate towards new higher developments, ideas which open up to the future and help to march towards it with sure steps. Our people and party will always have them as a compass to be directed by them, as a guide to action.

Comrade Enver did not learn scientific communism at schools, courses or academies. The century of the Albanian peoples struggles to emerge in the light of freedom, the class battles of the world proletariat for social justice and progress gave birth to him, raised him and moulded him as a communist and revolutionary. In Enver Hoxha communism and Marxist-Leninist science found the man with training and knowledge, equipped with the qualities and virtues necessary to propagate, defend and apply them consistently in the Albanian reality.

The unity of the depth of the thinking with the simplicity of its expression is characteristic of all Comrade Enver's work. This quality makes his work understandable to working people of all categories. Enver detested pompous and inflated phraseology. In his theoretical work there are no definitions and categorical formulations as in school textbooks. He was an outstanding Marxist thinker and philosopher and, as such, an irreconcilable enemy of empty abstractions and academic theorizing.

Comrade Enver had a special ability to sum up and draw very important conclusion from even a simple action of the revolutionary practice of the masses. By observing and studying the development of the present-day revolutionary movement, the international situation and the dialectical process of the progress of the Albanian society, he dealt with a series of capital questions of the world revolution and the socialist construction of Albania with complete scientific competence. His Marxist opinion carries solid weight in matters of philosophy and politics, ideology and the economy, culture and art, in military and international issues.

The figure of Comrade Enver represents an organic blending of human virtues. In him the noble ideals for which he fought were perfectly combined with his fine feelings and spiritual beauty. His heart and whole being responded with a profound humanism to all the peoples feelings and worries in life. Comrade Enver rejoiced both over the bringing into production of a gigantic combine and over the birth of a new citizen of the republic, both over the production of the first handful of superphosphate and over the appearance of a new song. He thought, designed and worried about the future and prosperity of the homeland just as he paid attention to the living conditions of a pensioner or of an orphanage. He worried over every shortage, over every weakness and carelessness which hindered the work. But worry over the health of a comrade would keep him awake, too.

In his figure, the great preoccupations over the fate of the homeland and socialism were completely blended with his human concern about the troubles of any simple worker.

His devotion to the cause of the people and the homeland, his loyalty to the party and consistent adherence to Marxism-Leninism were the most important factor which made his profound thinking and healthy judgement, foresight, wisdom and patience in general, his boldness and courage, when boldness and courage were called for, but also severity when severity was necessary, distinguishing features of Comrade Enver.

On its course of freedom, genuine independence and ceaseless social progress, little Albania has encountered innumerable difficulties and great obstacles and savage and cunning rabid enemies. But whenever danger appeared, it was Enver Hoxha who emerged to face the storm, it was he who cleared the black clouds from the horizon, it was he who raised the people to their feet and filled them with confidence and optimism. Just as he was kindly with the people, with revolutionaries and honest people everywhere in the world, he was severe and stern with enemies, provocateurs, the sinister people of the counter-revolution.

The Party of Labour of Albania, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, has never bargained over principles. With unrivalled courage it has condemned the aggressive policy of the superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, and has torn the mask from modern revisionists of all hues, whether Khrushchevite, Titoite, Eurocommunist or Chinese. This struggle of exceptional importance constitutes a brilliant page in the history of the international communist movement. In Enver Hoxha the true communists and revolutionaries of all continents have had a great internationalist friend and an ardent supporter. This is why they write and speak with respect and affection for our glorious leader.

The world and thinking of Comrade Enver, the directives and programs that he formulated represent the synthesis of the collective thinking of the party. In his speeches or contributions to discussion Comrade Enver simply returned to the party and the people their own thinking, expressed and consulted in the most democratic and direct form, summed up and synthesized by him. The unity of the party with Comrade Enver in thought and action stemmed from this permanent connection which was part of his method of work. Just as the people and the party listened attentively to the words of Comrade Enver and hurled themselves into action to put them into practice, he too, in working meetings and in chance contacts, insistently sought the ideas and opinions of the comrades.

In the versatile figure of Comrade Enver it is difficult to distinguish which of his features was the main one, which aspect of him was the determining one. He was a leader of the new type and an outstanding statesman, a great diplomat and a perfect organizer, an innovative ideologist and a keen-minded politician, a reformer of social life and an architect of the socialist construction. But there is one feature that characterized his whole being: his love for the people. Comrade Enver was not born a statesman -- his love for the people and the homeland made him that. Comrade Enver did not graduate from any school of diplomacy -- his duty to Albania made him a diplomat. Comrade Enver was not an ideologist and thinker from the halls of universities -- his devotion to the cause of the revolution armed him with this quality. Comrade Enver gained his schooling as a communist organizer in the actions of the partisan war for the freedom and independence of the homeland and in the great battles for the construction of socialism.

The figure of Enver Hoxha is one of great social value. Our communists, cadres and all our people must learn not only from his theoretical works, but also from his practical activity as a leader and a man.

They must learn how to love and live with the people, how to understand and solve their problems, they must learn how to love and defend the homeland, how to fight for its happiness and progress, how to safeguard and continuously develop the revolutionary internationalist spirit. All of us must learn not to be afraid of any difficulty, just as Enver Hoxha was not afraid, to find our bearings unerringly in any situation, just as he did, to organize and manage affairs with knowledge and culture, as he did, to always be progressive and fight for the new, as he fought, to always be on the offensive and inventive, to always be vigilant towards class enemies so that our hearts beat for the homeland and communism, just as Enver Hoxha's heart beat.

Our generation, the generations of today are happy that they had the honour to be contemporaries and co-fighters, each on its own front, of this legendary hero and immortal teacher. But for our people and the future generations there is another equally great honour, the honour of fighters who will carry the work of Comrade Enver even further ahead, by carrying out to full the sacred vow which the party and people have made to keep Albania permanently red, to guard our unity like the apple of our eye and to forge constantly ahead on the road of communism.

Leaders such as Enver Hoxha are the product of a given epoch and have epochmaking stature. Just as the histroical epochs can never be forgotten, so their heroes live on, honoured and respected forever. Our people are proud that, whenever the name of this glorious son of theirs is mentioned anywhere in the world, Albania, communism, genuine freedom and independence will be implied.

For five hundred years our people have kept alive the legendary figure of Skanderbeg and were kept alive by it. At the most dramatic moments in the life of the nation the Albanian patriots, democrats and revolutionaries turned to this figure, evoked it and made their banner in great battles. And Skanderberg assisted them.

Just as the wars and deeds of Skanderberg have inspired the patriotism and spirit of resistance of the Albanians, the name and work of Enver Hoxha will be the banner of our people in the struggle for socialism and the prosperity of the homeland through the centuries. With his majestic work Comrade Enver Hoxha will always inspire the communists and people to great deeds and ceaseless progress. He will always be present in the joys and worries of our society.

The present and future generations will be guided by his teachings. Faced with any major question, faced with any difficulty or obstacle, they will seek the advice of Enver.

And Enver will assist them, he will give them answer through his work.

Eternal glory to the monumental work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, long live our heroic Party of Labour.

Cami Speech

AU161041 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 16 (ATA) -- On October 16 every year, our party and people will recall and honour with great reppect and love the birthday of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the founder, organiser and billiant leader of our glorious party, the legendary commander of the national libration war, the architect of the new Albania, the wisest and most learned man that our people has given birth to, the giant of the Marxist-Leninist thinking and revolutionary action, Comrade Foto Cami stressed among others in his report.

Comrade Enver Hoxha is one of those great figures of history, whose magnificent work does not need centuries to be realised and understood, he is one of those who build their gigantic stature even when alive, a harbinger of the events of history.

Comrade Enver Hoxha is singled out from all other outstanding figures of our nation not only because his figure is the most magnificent and complete, but also because he was a leader of a new type, representative of the working class, of the most progressive and revolutionary class of our time, founder and leader of its communist party, who had a materialist and dialectical scientific world outlook and embodied the loftiest virtues of the people, their ardent patriotism, the communist ideals and the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Although born of a small people, Enver Hoxha became a renowned world figure, the speaker stressed further on. Little Albania is proud of having produced the great Enver Hoxha. It is proud not only because he was the man who has made and given more than any other else for this country and his people, whose name and work stand on the foundations of the liberation of the homeland, the triumph of the peoples revolution, of the new Socialist Albania, but also because Enver Hoxha embodied in the highest degree the internationalist spirit of the Albanian people, he embodied the great communist, who fought during all his life for the cause of the revolution and the emancipation of all the peoples. He did never separate the revolution and the socialist construction in Albania from the world revolutionary movement and process, on the contrary, through his brilliant thinking and work he made a contribution of first rate importance so that this revolution become an ever greater attractive and inspiring force for all the oppressed and proletarians everywhere in the world.

A glorious epoch in the history of the Albanian people is the antifascist national liberation war, the historic triumph of which cannot be thought without the leading organising role of Comrade Enver Hoxha, he said further on.

Enver Hoxha was the first among the Albanian Communists who in the conditions created with the fascist occupation of the country and with the attack of the Nazi German against the Soviet Union, the first homeland of the workers and peasants, felt and understood profoundly the imperative need of creating the Communist Party, of that leading, capable and loyal force the Albanian people had been in great need of in their history.

As nowhere in the history of the international communist and worker movement, the party attained, within less than one year since its founding, an indisputable authority and popularity and it was affirmed as the sole leadership of the liberation struggle on national scale. At such a speed, time affirmed Enver Hoxha too, as a prominent leader of the party, as a talented organiser of the people and as general commander of the National Liberation Army.

In the conditions of the fascist occupation of the country, when the people was deprived not only of national freedom and independence, but its very existence as a nation was put in doubt, the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha in the lead showed the people the only road of salvation, the road of uncompromising struggle through to the end against the foreign occupiers.

Of such importance is also the other merit of Enver Hoxha who succeded in ensuring and consolidationg the leading role of the party in the struggle and in the front and did not allow it to be shared with anybody else.

It is precisely this hegeonic [as received] role of the Communist Party of Albania which enraged all the enemies, from the Nazi-fascist occupiers to their local stooges, from the Anglo-Americans to the Ballists and Zogists, from the Yugoslav Titoites to the camouflaged agents of foreigners in the ranks of the front and the party.

Albania, stressed Comrade Foto Cami, was the only country occupied by fascism which was liberated by its own forces. No foreign soldier of the antifascist coalition set foot on its soil. In proportion with its territory and population, Albania is ranked among the countries which suffered the heaviest losses and destructions during the Second World War and which made a very valuable contribution to the victory over fascism.

The national liberation war of the Albanian people was a component part of the great antifascist front of the peoples. Nevertheless, the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head fanatically preserved the identity of our struggle, resolutely barring the way to any interference in our internal affairs, to any machination and intrigue either by the Anglo-Americans or the neighbours.

The leadership and line of the Communist Party of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head was as decisive after the country's liberation as it was during the war, the speaker stressed further on.

Under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, the great ideal of proletariat, the beautiful dream of all working people was made a reality with complete success: The new socialist society was built with all its genuine features.

Comrade Enver Hoxha placed the great Marxist-Leninist principle of self-reliance in the foundations of the programme on the socialist construction of the country and of the work and struggle for its implementation. The consistent application of this principle by our party has been of vital importance to guarantee the freedom and national independence, to courage [as received] and promote the creative thought and work of our people, for the entire development of the country on the socialist road. Comrade Enver Hoxha has the great merit of rejecting the "advice" and "recommendations" of the Titoite, Khrushchevite and Maoist revisionists regarding the development of our country, thus saving it from their colonial dependence. Salvational for the country was also the closing of its doors to the flow of foreign capital and multinationals, the enslaving aids and credits of the imperialist bourgeoisie.

The whole history of the new Albania is the history of a fierce class struggle waged on all fronts against numerous external and internal enemies.

It was the lofty vigilance of Comrade Enver Hosha, his political sagacity, his revolutionary courage that have made our party and people come out always triumphant in these decisive battles, which decided the fate of the independence of the homeland and socialism in Albania.

The life and deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha, said Comrade Foto Cami further on, is the life and deed of an ardent patriot, who did everything for this people, for their freedom, independence, prosperity and happiness, and of an ardent proletarian internationalist who knew to fight as no one else with such a revolutionary determination, consistency and passion, for the great cause of international communism, for the liberation of the peoples, for the triumph of the revolution.

As a great Marxist-Leninist thinker and revolutionary, Enver Hoxha discovered and analysed scientifically the objective and subjective factors of the birth of modern revisionism, clearly defined its counterrevolutionary nature and role, its connection with imperialism and its anti-communist strategy, exposed the anti-Marxist theories and practices of its known variants: Titoite, Khrushchevite, Chinese and Eurocommunist revisionism, foresaw and [word distinct] the invitable division and bandruptcy of revisionism.

Our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have never separated the struggle against revisionism from the struggle against imperialism, bourgeoisie and reaction. On the contrary, this struggle has been for them a "touch stone", "a demarcation line" for all the current political forces, to distinguish the genuine fighters and revolutionaries from pseudo-revolutionaries and traitors. Enver hoxha has been always on the front line of the struggle against American imperialism and Soviet socialimperialism, two of the greatest and most dangerous enemies of the peoples, he has denounced their policy of aggression and war, of the exploitation and enslavement of the people, the establishment of their hegemony and domination in the world.

As a genuine internationalist, Enver Hoxha has been an ardent supporter of the revolutionary and liberation struggles of the proletariat and the peoples and of all the forces who aspired to and fought for freedom, for democratic rights and social progress. He has been a resolute opposer of any form of exploitation, of dictate, hegemony and national oppression, of racial discrimination, violation of the national sovereignty and unequality in international relations.

In conclusion Comrade Foto Cami said:

The brilliant figure of Enver Hoxha rises high majestically, because such is his immortal deed. Synthesizing what Enver Hoxha has made and left us as a legacy, Comrade Ramiz Alia has said: "Comrade Enver Hoxha left us a free and independent Albania, with a strong and reliable defence, with a developed and stable economy, an Albania without debts or obligations to anyone. He left us a peoples power which has the unanimous support of our whole people, left us a party tempered ideologically and purged of enemies, left us an Albania honoured and respected throughout the world".

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NETHERLANDS

AU161119 Tirana ATA in English 1015 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 16 (ATA) -- The document on trade exchanges between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Kingdom of Holland was signed in The Hague on October 14. The document was signed for the Albanian side by Pirro Bezhani, director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and for the Dutch side by M. Patijin, director for foreign economic relations at the Ministry of Economy. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export in Holland minerals, nickel basic carbonate, ready made garments, medicinal herbs, etc, and will import chemicals, pesticides, seeds, non-ferrous metals, etc.

YOUTH DELEGATION ON 'FRIENDLY VISIT' TO SYRIA

AU111339 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 11 (ATA) -- Upon the invitation of the national leadership of the Youth Organisation of the Revolution of Syria, a delegation of the Central Committee of the LYUA [Union of Working Youth of Albania] led by the member of this committee, the editor-in-chief of the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" Remzi Zani left on a friendly visit to Syria, yesterday.

BTA COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV'S CPSU PLENUM SPEECH

AU161436 Sofia BTA in English 1407 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 16 (BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov) -- The speech made yesterday by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev at the plenary session of the CC of the CPSU substantiates transformations of a historical importance related to the economic, cultural and socio-political field of the Soviet society. On the basis of a thorough analysis Mr Mikhail Gorbachev outlined the period till the end of the century as a period of the struggle for achieving a qualitatively new state of the Soviet society by means of accelerating socioeconomic development.

The task to accumulate until the beginning of the 21st century an economic potential almost equal to the one achieved in the past years of Soviet rule as well as to double the national income and the volume of the industrial output is awe-inspiring.

The importance attached to the all-round broadening and deepening of socialist democracy is also awe-inspiring.

The aims set by the party and at the discussions of other projects are impressive both with their scale and with their realistic grounding. There can be no doubt that these aims will impart unprecedented energy to the millions of citizens of the first socialist state. The well-grounded economic strategy, the strong social policy and ideological work taken as a whole will consolidate the positions of real socialism and will raise its prestige. Its influence on the progressive forces in the modern world will be increased.

The prospects before the further getting closer of socialism and movements, parties and countries striving towards the innovation of life on a just basis are a factor of paramount importance for peace. This can be fully understood on the background of the brutal policy of social revenge pursued by imperialism and based ever more on the striving towards military superiority over socialism and actually on the crushing by force of the liberation and progressive movements.

An undisguised policy such as that of the Soviet state does not conceal its aims. This is also true now when the curve of the arms race is approaching the point of irrevocable. It was in this situation that Moscow addressed the world with a new message for peace on earth, for social progress and for the national liberation of the peoples.

The enemies of socialism will see in the CPSU programme a rejection in principle of the policy of social revenge adopted by them. To the contrary, for the progressive forces it will be a document of solidarity with their struggle, of respect for their views and stands and of cooperation in the construction and strengthening of that unity which is potentially directed against reaction and aggression and towards peace and progress.

DZHUROV, SOVIET OFFICERS AT EDUCATION MEETING

AU111506 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 10 Oct 85 p 1, 3

[Colonel Avram Molkhov and Captain Ognyan Stefanov article: "For High Quality of Educational Work -- Meeting of Higher Education Institutions on Teaching Methods"]

[Excerpts] The rapid development of scientific and technical progress, of weapons and fighting equipment, and of dynamics in training brings into prominence questions of the education, overall molding, and building up of the officer cadres.

The meeting of higher education institutions on teaching methods which commenced today is devoted to these problems.

Participants in the meeting's work were Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of defense, Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Political Main Administration of the People's Army, and generals and officers from the services of the Armed Forces.

Also present was Colonel General Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries attached to the Bulgarian People's Army.

Major General Vladimir Molchanov, chief of the Social Sciences Teaching Department at the Soviet Army and Navy [title as published]. was also a valued guest at the meeting.

The meeting was opened by Lieutenant General Tsanyo Bakalov. He also read the main paper on the subject: "Raising the Quality of Education Work in Higher Education Institutions."

Associated papers were read on various aspects, forms and methods of educational work by Major General Ivan Stefanov, deputy chief of the Political Main Administration of the People's Army [title as published], and the officers Tsopov, Nikolov, Zhelyazkov, Voynov, Popov, Borimechkov, Yanchev, Karadzhikov, Dimitrov, and Raychev.

After this, the platform was given to Major General Molchanov. He dwelt on certain new trends in which the educational process is developing in military schools.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GDR'S STOPH

Filipov Talks End; Protocol

AU161144 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The concluding talks between Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, took place in the Boyana residence. A number of new ideas and approaches were discussed that will stimulate development in the most progressive directions in the field of science and technology. The two countries' government leaders stressed the readiness of Bulgaria and the GDR to work to implement the decisions of the 1984 Moscow CEMA summit-level conference.

Complete unity of views on the most immediate and topical problems of the international situation was once again stated. Complete supoort was expressed for the Soviet peace initiatives. Comrades Grisha Filipov and Willi Stoph signed a protocol on the talks.

In connection with the further deepening of fraternal ties between Bulgaria and the GDR, Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, signed a protocol for cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries for the 1986-90 period. Comrade Andrey Lukanov, members of the government, and officials accompanying Comrade Willi Stoph were present at the signing.

Talks 'Highly Assessed'

AU161502 Sofia BTA in English 1424 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Sofia October 16 (BTA) -- The results of the Bulgaria-GDR dialogue which started on Monday between the chairmen of the ministerial councils of Bulgaria and the GDR, Mr. Grisha Filipov and Mr. Willi Stoph, were highly assessed at their final talks today.

After their final meeting Mr. Grisha Filipov and Mr. Willi Stoph signed a protocol on their talks. They also signed a plan for the cultural and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and the GDR for the 1986-1990 period which will contribute to the deepening of the traditional cultural contacts between the two countries. The plan provides for broadening the contacts between the fraternized towns, for a greater exchange of cultural delegations and for stepping up cooperation between the academies of sciences of the two countries in the field of fundamental research and scientific exchange.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET GDR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU091505 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Oct 85 pp 1 - 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and to Willy Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on our own behalf, we convey to the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, the GDR Council of Ministers, the fraternal people of the GDR, and to you personally the most sincere greetings and congratulations on the 36th anniversary of the first workers and peasants state on German territory.

The GDR's establishment on 7 October 1949 as a result of the defeat of Hitler's fascism accomplished by the victorious Soviet Army was a turning point in the German people's history, as well as in European history. For the first time the cherished dreams of many generations of fighters in the German revolutionary movement were implemented in the homeland of Marx and Engels.

Throughout 36 years of free socialist development, under the tested leadership of their Marxist-Leninist vanguard -- the SED -- the GDR people achieved remarkable successes in the socioeconomic and political construction of their motherland. In close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, the GDR asserted itself as a country with highly developed socialist economy, science, and culture, as a respected partner in international relations.

With its active foreign policy the GDR has essentially contributed to further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community member-countries in their struggle to stop the arms race and in ensuring a lasting peace and detente in Europe and in the world.

It is with joy and satisfaction that we can point out that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples are developing and intensifying from day to day, upon the solid foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and in the spirit of the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty signed on 14 September 1977.

We are deeply convinced that these relations, based on our common goals and tasks in socialist construction, will also continue to develop as usefully as ever in the future in the interest of our two peoples, as well as in the interest of the entire socialist community. On the occasion of your national holiday, with all our hearts, dear comrades, we wish you and the entire, fraternal people of the GDR new successes in the struggle for a worthy celebration of the 11th SED Congress, for the further construction of a developed socialist society in your motherland, and for lasting peace and social progress throughout the world.

REPORTAGE ON UNESCO CONFERENCE IN SOFIA

Iraqi Education Minister Speaks

JN151722 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 15 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Sofia, 15 Oct (INA) Iraq has reiterated its support for UNESCO in seeking its noble objectives to protect peace and peoples' rights and to combat racism, aggression, and foreign occupation. In a speech at the current UNESCO session here, Iraqi Education Minister 'Abd al-Qadir 'Izz al-Din called on UNESCO to preserve its humane character as emphasized in its charter and stressed that Iraq will spare no effort to secure the continuation of UNESCO's work with more success and higher efficiency.

The Iraqi minister referred to the deteriorating international state of affairs that directly reflects on the Arab region, which is facing foreign designs and aggressions, particularly Zionist aggression. He added that an alien body, the Zionist entity, has been planted in the body of our nation to paralyze the progress of our nation and its endeavors to reassume its status on the international level, a status which it used to enjoy in past centuries.

'Abd al-Qadir 'Izz al-Din said that Israel in a feverish attempt to attain the objective of so-called greater Israel from Nile to the Euphrates, is the only UN and UNESCO member which has not defined its border. The Iraqi minister condemned Israel's attempts to Judaize Jerusalem and violate its historical and cultural landmarks. He also condemned Israel's incessant aggressions against educational and cultural establishments in the occupied Arab territories. The education minister urged UNESCO to revitalize its efforts to safeguard the Palestinianas' cultural heritage and holy Jerusalem and to supervise educational and cultural establishments in the occupied Arab territories. He also called on UNESCO to further assist the PLO and African liberation movements within the spheres of its competence. He called on the international community to view peace as an indivisible whole, stressing that just peace will bring about an atmosphere conducive to scientific, educational, and economic development.

The Iraqi minister also spoke about Iran's violations of human rights. He said: It pains us to see some quarters, parties, and countries in this world which, while speaking about peace from international rostrums, are daily violating it by carrying out aggression, expansion, and interference in others' affairs.

Educational Programs Discussed

AU152250 Sofia BTA in English 1809 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia October 15 (BTA) -- The General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O. will recommend before the U.N. the proclamation in the near future of an International Year of Education and the Struggle Against Illiteracy.

This was announced by Mr. Sema Tanguiane, U.N.E.S.C.O.'s deputy secretary general for education.

The matters related to education are in the center of attention in the speeches of most speakers during the plenary sessions of the 23rd session of the General Conference. These matters are generally discussed by the Second Commission, which is studying the drafts of three important programs: "Education for All", "Education, Training of Personnel and Society", "Elaboration and Implementation of Education Policies". The aim of the discussions is to develop such programs that would allow the fulfillment of the ideal of equality in the right to education, regardless of racial, sex, economic and social differences.

One of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s main tasks is to fight against illiteracy. The organization's data suggest that there are 889 million illiterate people over 15 years of age in the world today. To these we must add another 100 million children who do not attend school. According to Mr. Tanguiane, all countres are aware of the gravity of the problem. All participants in the conference share the view that the efforts to eliminate illiteracy must not be viewed separately from the problems of the general socio-economic and cultural development.

Today, the deputy secretary general informed the journalists that at present the aim of the world organization is to direct the budget funds which have been provided for education purposes, to certain programmes which should be given priority. There are several principles in the selection of priority programmes. The first of them states that "education is a basic right of man and nowadays exceptionally large number of people have been deprived of it." The second principle states that illiteracy is "one of the main social evils of our time." The third: The right to education requires political will and democratization of educational systems. The fourth: The task of U.N.E.S.C.O. is not to replace the member countries but to give assistance to their efforts, putting forward projects which could secure financial resources from sources not included in the budget.

In the present activity of U.N.E.S.C.O. great attention had been paid to the decentralization of the programmes. The role of the regional offices had been strengthened. Up to the present moment decentralization of 47 percent of the staff had been completed. In the recent 18 months, 82 percent of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s expenditure for educational needs had been made out of the headquarters of the organization in Paris, stressed Mr. Tanguiane. At the same time he pointed out that the restrictions which had been imposed, inevitably would lead to reductions in some of the programmes.

The deputy secretary general marked [as received] that along with the attention, paid by U.N.E.S.C.O. to the problems of education of women and young girls, education in village regions, universalization of elementary education and the use of new technologies in education, considerable funds had been assigned for the support of the construction of cheap educational units in the developing countries.

According to the projects which have been proposed for discussion at the general conference, about 35 percent of the resources provided for the big programmes for the period 1986-1987, will be used for the tasks in the sphere of education.

More on 15 Oct Session

AU160913 Sofia BTA in English 2154 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 15 (BTA) -- The afternoon's debates on U.N.E.S.C.O.'s general policy have passed in a constructive atmosphere, which is generally characteristic for the entire session.

The representatives of the socialist, developing and developed capitalist countries, who took the floor, spoke about their confidence in the organization's role for the safeguarding of peace and cooperation between the peoples through a development and improvement of the cultrual and scientific contacts.

Turning their attention to the future of the organization, the speakers did not neglect its past activities, which have been recognized by countries of different parts of the world. According to the leader of the Czechoslovak delegation, Dr. Roman Narozny, deputy minister of foreign affairs, (mentioned in different ways by other participants as well) U.N.E.S.C.O.'s role in our troubled world has risen considerably.

The organization's importance for the forming of new ways of thinking of those working in science and culture has grown considerably and in concord with the settlement of the global issues of the modern age. Special attention was paid to the scientists' responsibility in connection with certain improper uses of the achievements of techno-scientific progress.

Mr. Joaquin Arango Vila-Belda, deputy minister of education in the Spanish Ministry of Education and Culture, noted that the Spanish Government's support for U.N.E.S.C.O. is manifested by its decision to remit to the organization's budget an extra 600,000 dollars.

The leader of the Spanish delegation joined those speakers who believe that the attacks against the principles of U.N.E.S.C.O. endanger in fact the entire system of the U.N. and involve serious risks.

Gonzalo Abad, chairman of the World Federation of Associations and Clubs of U.N.E.S.C.O., read an appeal by the members of the federation to the participants in the session, which insists on the recognition of U.N.E.S.C.O., and the whole U.N. system, as an active instrument for peaceful cooperation.

Gonzalo Abad read also a letter from the world famous writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez, who had been hindered to take part in the preparation of the appeal. The letter says that if U.N.E.S.C.O. had been unable to prevent wars during the last 40 years, nevertheless the unarmed forces of those working in the field of culture had succeeded in forming a new peaceful conscience in the people.

Calls have often been made at the session to the U.S. and those who would like to follow them in withdrawing from U.N.E.S.C.O. to reconsider their policy, which would be of interest to all countries.

The speakers talked about the difficult situation in the developing countries, about the necessity from urgent measures, aimed at the solution of the problems, created by the colonial inheritance. The apartheid and racism, all forms of discrimination were condemned. These phenomena were qualified as the most repulsive ever to be known to mankind.

The delegates dwelled on the budget and programmes of U.N.E.S.C.O., which met with their general approval, and commented on certain initiatives in whose realization they were interested.

The speakers voiced their support to the efforts of the general secretary of U.N.E.S.C.O. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, directed at the improvement of the structure and the work of the organization.

16 Oct Proceedings

AU161713 Sofia BTA in English 1605 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 16 (BTA) -- The word "support" is among the most common ones to be used at the 23rd session of UNESCO's general conference sitting here for a second week now. The delegates who address the plenary sessions deem it their duty to use it when commenting on the past, the present and the future of the organization.

Much was said at this morning's general policy debate about solidarity among the member states, about the objective link between the problems which UNESCO solves within its competence, and the global issues of our time, most of all those concerning the maintenance of peace and the consolidation of international security.

The head of the Belorussian delegation, Mr M. Krugley, first deputy minister of education of Belorussia, emphasised that the international cooperation in the field of education, science and culture, realized in keeping with the principles and ideas of UNESCO, should contribute to the promotion of state-to-state dialogue so that the tragedy of the Second World War should never be repeated. He indicated that the organization's financial difficulties should not prevent it from the implementation of the planned programmes, which are in the interests of all countries and peoples and help overcome the colonial backwardness of the Third World countries.

Prof. Angel Chaushev, deputy secretary of the C.M.E.A., said that the socialist community is prepared to deepen its ties with UNESCO, to share its experience in solving the techno-scientific problems and those in the field of environmental protection, informatics, statistics, etc.

The statements showed adherence to the ideals of the UNO, of which UNESCO is an integral part. The understanding was clearly expressed that the encroachment on the foundations of UNESCO actually threatens the system of the United Nations and is pregnant with serious dangers. In this connection and expressing the desire for continuing the process of perfecting the activities and the structure of the organization, the delegates clearly stressed that this should not lead to deviations from its principles, especially when taking into consideration the current international situation. The speakers stressed that in disarmament they see a chance for saving mankind from a thermonuclear conflict and for re-channeling enormous material and human resources for solving universal problems.

The situation in the developing countries which makes it imperative for urgent measures to be taken for their socio-economic development was analysed. Special attention was paid to hunger which is a scourge in these countries. Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow took a stand on the issues related to the food problems of the countries of the "Third World" and recalled that October 16 is the World Food Day held at the initiative of the FAO which should remind mankind of the hunger, malnutrition and misery spread in the developing countries.

The speakers condemned racism and apartheid and all forms of discrimination and oppression as an anachronism, existing side by side with universal progress.

They expressed support for the work of the director general of the organization directed towards perfecting the structure and the UNESCO activities in conformity with the new conditions.

PARTY DAILY ASSESSES FRANCO-SOVIET DIALOGUE

AU091323 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Oct 85 pp 1, 7

[Editorial commentary: "Strategy of Detente"]

[Text] The marathon race for a new start in detente, which began in the Soviet capital, has already crossed its first stage, Moscow to Paris. In the city of Voltaire and of the Paris Commune members, as Mikhail Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, recalled, the Soviet-French dialogue reached its historical climax. The first official visit of the Soviet party leader to a Western European country was a remarkable and universally recognized success of the Soviet offensive aimed at securing peace and life on our planet, at reviving the innovative spirit of detente. This offensive is also aimed at the approach of the happy day when mankind will be able to say: "Farewell to arms!"

The results of the constructive and frank Soviet-French dialogue on the shores of the River Seine, are already well known. These two great European states, which have made an immense and invaluable as well as unique contribution to our civilization, expressed their will to give new impetus to their cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-cultural, and other sectors. The political level of Soviet-French cooperation was raised thanks to the establishment of the practice of regular, annual, high-level meetings. President Mitterrand, who accepted the invitation to visit the Soviet Union next year with satisfaction, declared that "even more cordial cooperation" could be expected between France and the Soviet Union.

In stating that the economic and trade exchange between the two countries has doubled in recent years, the USSR and France signed an agreement which envisages further expansion of trade and economic cooperation, as well as implementation of new, joint initiatives. The USSR and France are also expected to pursue their joint peaceful conquest of space, and multilateral initiatives such as the implementation of the "Tokamak" project were discussed, in which the USSR, France, the United States, Japan, and other countries are participating. This is a project for thermonuclear synthesis as a practically inexhaustible source of electric power.

Naturally, the chief focus of the Soviet-French talks was on topical international issues and there is no doubt that this subject attracts the greatest world public interest. In recalling the thermonuclear threat menacing the world, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev stated:

"Under such circumstances, the famous Hamlet question 'To be or not to be' is facing not only the individual but the whole human race. This has developed into a global problem. There can be only one answer to this question: Mankind and civilization must by all means survive. This can happen, however, only if we learn to live together, and to coexist side by side on our small planet, if we master the difficult art of considering each other's interests. This is what we call the policy of peaceful coexistence."

The Soviet Union and France are both countries with different sociopolitical and social systems and they belong to different alliances. However, the visit of the Soviet leader confirmed the fact that when two such countries are guided by realistic and constructive policies and when they are manifesting a high sense of responsibility toward the cause of peace, they can jointly achieve remarkable success in the interest of common, human ideals.

We are glad and encouraged by the fact that Moscow and Paris have manifested similarity and closeness of views in their stands on a series of important, international issues.

Naturally, we cannot help but welcome the resolute and categorical stand of the French president against the U.S. project of militarizing space, against the notorious American strategy of "defensive" initiative, against the expansion of the nuclear threat to outer space dimensions.

The common stand adopted by the Soviet Union and France on a first-rate international issue, such as the establishment of an American space place d'armes, are complemented by a political similarity of views on the most important request of all requests, namely on the request that detente be revived -- which was the people's greatest achievement in the seventies in our century. President Mitterrand's statement that the policy of all states must "be oriented toward detente in international relations, which were recently exacerbated" truly deserves to be welcomed. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out in his reply: "President Mitterrand states that the word 'detente' was present in our talks, not because we just indulged in memories of the past.... We should all feel the vital necessity of returning to detente, if we are guided by high criteria, if we have a high sense of responsibility in dealing with the problems of preserving peace."

At a time when the reactionary and imperialist forces, and even the political leaders in some Western states, persist in denouncing the very concept of "detente," the Moscow and Paris appeal to Europe and the world for the triumph of detente is a truly historic event. Our world is facing the third millenium and it must cross the threshold of this millenium in peace.

However, in politics even the best intentions, even when they are in the interest of millions of people, will remain just intentions unless accompanied by deeds, by a resolute and unrelenting struggle for their implementation in real life.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev announced the new Soviet strategy for the triumph of detente in international relations and for eliminating the deadly burden of armament during his stay in Paris. The statement of the French president to Mikhail Gorbachev, "You have succeeded in paving a road to the future!," will remain memorable. This is a high evaluation, but a correct and accurate one. The inspired program of foreign political and military strategic measures and initiatives which the leader of the CPSU announced in the French capital can really be called a road to the future. This program has already evoked great response throughout the world. Coordinated with the previous constructive and realistic initiatives, the new Soviet proposals are likely to open the deadlock in the process of East-West negotiations, since they contain a clear and mobilizing platform for the reduction of the degree of confrontation between the two military-political groups, for limiting the danger of nuclear confrontation, and, last but not least, for overcoming the stagnation in progress toward universal and full disarmament.

However, the meaning of the Soviet peaceful initiatives should not only be reduced to their specific political and military-strategic importance. As a matter of fact, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee submitted a genuine code for the principles and norms of behavior of the states belonging to the two systems under the circumstances of the so-called desired peaceful coexistence. This code is based primarily upon the truth of which we have become aware, which implies that there can be no winners in a nuclear war, that the security of the world can no longer be achieved through military strength and by military means. On the contrary, in the century of unleashed nuclear energy the policy of strength and of threats to use force is the most direct path leading to the universal suicide of mankind.

The new principles on international coexistence which the Soviet leader stands for are alien to the diplomacy of the "balance of power" established by Metternich once upon a time, the policy of opposing certain states to others, and of concocting blocs and counterblocs, as well as of developing relations with certain countries to the detriment of others whose interests will be affected. In this context Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev resolutely rejected the insinuations of certain reactionary circles that the Soviet Union intends to build a split between the United States and its Western European partners.

The states in East and West are requested to build new political, economic, and intellectual bridges between them. In this connection the Soviet leader proposed the establishment of more businesslike relations between CEMA and the EC. In addition to this, he pointed out that to the extent to which the EEC appears as a "political unit" CEMA is also ready to find a common language with it concerning specific international problems. At the same time, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev recalled, the time has come for the Warsaw Pact and NATO to establish mutual contact. It is an anachronism that such relations should be burdened by some kind of truly outlived "taboo." The socialist countries have always declared themselves against the division of the continent into opposing military-political blocs; however, as long as this all-European and worldwide goal has not been achieved, it is at least possible to establish some kind of form of official relations between the two blocs. This will only reduce the edge of their confrontation by creating new conditions for the consolidation of the process of detente.

The meaning of this new code of peaceful coexistence between states belonging to the two systems is to stop the "infernal train" of the arms race and to destroy the plans of annihilating the human race, to burn the black book of nuclear alchemy, and as Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev appealed:

"May the 21st century become the first century in human life free of the fear of a common holocaust."

KUBADINSKI LEADS DELEGATION TO HUNGARY

AU150926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 15 Oct 85

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation led by Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, left this morning for Hungary. The delegation will make an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the Patriotic People's Front.

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH LIBYA

AU041355 Sofia BTA in English 0901 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 4 (BTA) -- The first session of the Bulgaro-Libyan Subcommittee on Agriculture with the Joint Bulgaro-Libyan Committee on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation ended yesterday with the signing of a protocol. It was noted that the cooperation with Bulgarian economic organizations has led to the construction in Libya of a number of projects for cattle and other types of farming. This has helped to considerably increase the production capacities of certain sectors of the Libyan agriculture. The protocol envisages the strengthening of the Bulgarian participation in the construction of new poultry and fruit complexes, irrigation systems and small enterprises in the food industry. Assistance will be rendered in the training of agricultural specialists.

STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN SOVIET ECONOMY VIEWED

AU091411 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 7 Oct 85 p 2

[Vladimir Till article: "Life Does Not Stand Still"]

[Excerpts] Our readers show vivid interest in the process of the acceleration of the Soviet Union's economic development, nowadays frequently discussed in the press in connection with a number of measures adopted by the leadership of the CPSU and the USSR Government. In view of the fact that what is involved is a very complicated set of questions concerning the restructuring of the Soviet economy, improving the economit and management mechanisms, and a fuller resolution of social problems, it is impossible to answer all questions reaching the editorial office individually. We have tried to formulate various questions, which we regard as fundamental, into several points.

Question: Why has the Soviet Union started to implement the exceptionally demanding concept of the restructuring of the domestic economy right now, in a period of extremely strained international relations?

Answer: The generally recognized principle is that the domestic policy of all states is the decisive factor when it comes to determining its foreign policy. A country whose system and government have a militarist orientation concentrates its efforts on a feverish arms buildup and neglects social needs. In contrast, a country with a purposeful program of social progress always gives preference to the demands of the development of a peaceful national economy, to which it subordinates, within its domestic possibilities and in accordance with external conditions, everything else. A socialist state cannot fail to take into account an external threat to its security, but it has no other alternative than to proceed at an even faster pace in the direction of socioeconomic development. These are two communicating vessels: The strengthening of the national economy in the sense of greater dynamism and effectiveness of production necessarily also projects itself positively into the state's political and military positions in international affairs. The motto "Build the fatherland and you strengthen peace" still applies.

It is obvious that the Soviet Union would prefer to limit defense expenditures if circumstances would permit it, in order to free the resources thus saved (raw and other materials, manpower) for investment which, from the society's point of view and with regard to peaceful construction and the standard of living, would be disproportionately more useful. As is known, the spiral of the arms buildup started by the United States and the NATO powers makes it impossible. The evidence of the huge USSR political and moral, as well as economic, potential, is the fact that despite the opponent's attempts to "arm" the Soviet Union "to exhaustion," and to slow down and even halt its development, the Soviet leadership begins with real measures that are directly opposite Washington's strategic concept of "forcing Moscow to concessions through armament pressure and economic sanctions."

Question: What reaction do the newly adopted measures elicit among the Soviet working people?

Answer: One has to note that some of the measures are not a complete novelty in Soviet life. However, they were not always consistently implemented, whether because of lack of discipline or indolence of various -- especially ranking -- personnel, or for other reasons. This is currently being radically changed, even to the point that those who don't, or can't, keep step with the fast pace of development (technological and in thinking), will probably be forced to give up their posts to more progressive candidates.

Of course, the ultimate factor we call "the human factor" remains. The working people in the Soviet Union welcome, encourage, and actively support the course embarked upon, even though the demands put on the entire working class are being substantially increased already in that they presume not only technological, but also psychological "restructuring" -- learning to think and work in a new manner.

YUGOSLAVS MUST FACE UP TO CRISIS IN ECONOMY

AU072050 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Oct 85 p 6

[Article by Julius P. Loerincz: "There Is No Time To Delay Solutions; Yugoslavia: Burning Problems After a Hot Summer"]

[Excerpts] The past months and weeks in Yugoslavia have not been marked just by the holiday season and tourism. The prices of consumer goods and foodstuffs have not shown any signs of fatigue from the tropical heat and have kept on rising, which they continue to do, unfortunately, also during these fall days. The mostly optimistically disposed Yugoslav friends no longer so frequently use the encouraging comment "Nema problema!" [no problems] that is so typical of them. Indeed, it would be hard for them to claim that there are no problems at a time when their statisticians calculate that between 1979 and the end of last year the real income of Yugoslavs declined 45 percent, a downward trend that is also apparent this year. The Yugoslavs feel this in their possibilities, in their family budgets.

Two sessions of the LCY Central Committee (the 18th and 19th) in mid-summer and the 20th session last week, which was devoted primarily to the development of the country's foreign economic relations, addressed the roots of the problems of contemporary Yugoslavia. The resolution of the last session, for example, stresses that only a united program of Yugoslavia's economic development and the country's involvement in external economical relations can lead to higher exports, to modernizing the economy by way of productivity growth and the application of latest science and technology, and to curbing the rate of inflation. This simultaneously presupposes consistent and effective implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, approved some time ago.

The assertion of partial interests and the formation of some sort of closed economic systems in each of the six federal republics of the SFRY often led to the rise of unnecessary duplicate production capacities. There are, for example, so many oil and sugar refineries in Yugoslavia that their number far exceeds the country's needs and possibilities. Large foreign loans were frequently used to finance similar loss-making prestige projects, which were undertaken not only by Yugoslavia as a whole, but also by individual republics of their own accord.

Yugoslavia therefore now has considerable problems with the payment of interest rates and with the repayment of the credits themselves. According to official data, its indebtedness to Western countries now amounts to some $18.5 billion. According to the 1986-90 plan approved by the SFRY Assembly, the country wants to reduce its debt by $2 billion in the next 5 years. However, this presupposes a substantial increase in exports -- in 1990, exports should reach $25 billion and be $10 billion higher than this year. Also connected with this goal are such basic tasks as a 4 percent annual increase in industrial production and a 3.2 percent annual increase in agricultural production. A decisive role should be played by growth in labor productivity, an increase in energy production, and the improved utilization of domestic raw materials. The plan for the next 5 years also envisages, among other things, the creation of new jobs for 1.75 million people.

However, it is questionable whether this number of jobs will suffice to absorb the more than 1 million unemployed in Yugoslavia today, people who will return from work in West European countries, and the natural increase in the working-age population.

The problems are thus not at all easy, but their solution cannot be delayed any longer. Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, constantly stresses that the LCY must overcome a certain stagnation and restore and strengthen its ability to change the situation in society in line with its general revolutionary orientation. The party's reactivation and its greater activity in the struggle against attempts to bring about its federalization, and in the endeavor to consistently apply the principle of democratic centralism: these are now key tasks on the road to long-term economic and political stabilization. Aside from this, the country is also exposed to a new onslaught of nationalism, and to the destructive activity of political clericalism and other inimical forces receiving their support from abroad.

It is precisely the urgent need to mobilize the Yugoslav Communists for the solution of unpostponable tasks that was recently expressed in condensed form by Milija Komatina in BORBA's "Precongress Talks" column: "...By harmonizing the need to preserve revolutionary traditions with the need to uncompromisingly change the existing situation, we must get rid of the paralysis in decisionmaking and unblock the organization of (the party's) subjective strength on its effective revolutionary activity in society. Only in this way is it possible to find a way out of the crisis, the prolongation of which might be fatefully manifested in the nature of our socialist revolution." This is perhaps expressed in a somewhat convoluted way, which may require repeated reading -- the Yugoslav political vocabulary is not at all simple. But these words undoubtedly capture the grave nature of the problems which Yugoslavia must tackle at present.

METHODS TO ELIMINATE SHORTCOMINGS NOTED

LD111345 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Ignorance in attitude towards other people, bureaucratic approach, lack of economy, shoddy work: These are the words used by people to describe relations and phenomena existing in our everyday life. Such words are not always justified. But according to the findings of inspection bodies checking the substance of these complaints, there are quite a few cases when criticism corresponds to reality. Remunerations are not always according to merit. The claims made for damaged goods still provide employment for a considerable number of workers. After all, the above shortcomings are no novelty. Some of them, however, are as repetitious as the four seasons despite the struggle to eliminate them. There is, of course, no sense in deluding oneself that the life of the society will do without these shortcomings. This should lead to the permanent analysis of the true state of affairs, to discussion of positive and negative tendencies, to the pursuit of the ways to best eliminate the shortcomings. The inspection of practical implementation of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium letter on increasing the struggle against violation of the principles of socialist legality, morale, and discipline represented such a step. According to the outcome of this inspection, the efforts aimed at promoting universal interest in strengthening discipline and responsibility have been gradually increasing. The state, economic, and social bodies and organizations are acting with increased efficiency in taking steps against anti-social activities. Some economic managers do not consider inspection activities as part of their work; they do not consistently check the fulfillment of the adopted measures or make corresponding conclusions from the findings of the inspection bodies.

The most effective correction of the noted shortcomings is an immediate, "on the spot" rectification, carried out without any delay. A great deal of effort does not have to be exerted in order to find out who caused the damage to a product or to reveal errors in paper work. Material benefits of such an activity are obvious. But far worse is the moral damage done to the conscionsness of the people, because each individual forms his relations to his environment and the society as a whole on the basis of his own experience, which can often consist of small details. Therefore, it is necessary to pinpoint publicly the bureaucrat, shoddy worker, or slacker.

Whether we are aware of it or not, many shortcomings in trade and in the services usually have a corresponding shortcoming in production. Therefore, it is best and most effective to avert shortcomings in the production sphere, in the specific plant, working place and specific piece of machinery. Therefore it will be necessary again and again to undertake the risks and not avoid the conflicts. Our predecessors used to say: What the eye does not see the heart does not grieve about; so some people preferred to close their eyes. Others, on the contrary, kept their eyes wide open. Most of us ought to behave like this in order to contribute toward the goals of our society, because these goals represent man and his needs.

U.S. SPEECH AT CULTURE FORUM 'POSITIVE SIGNAL'

LD161953 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Budapest dispatch by special correspondent Antonin Kostka]

[Text] A European Cultural Forum convened on the basis of the decision of the Madrid meeting of Helsinki Final Act signatory countries opened today in the new congress center in the Hungarian capital. Antonin Kostka, our special correspondent, phoned us this report from Budapest.

One-third of the delegation leaders of the participating countries have already addressed the general debate, in a sequence drawn by lot. The Czechoslovak position was set out by our delegation leader Miroslav Valek, minister of culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic. The emphasis he placed throughout his speech on the role of culture in preserving peace was received as a constructive contribution toward establishing a business-like and down-to-earth atmosphere and to overcoming in an effective way ideological and political differences, to mutual understanding and detente.

The greatest interest during today's proceedings was aroused by the U.S. delegation leader's speech, because his tone gave an indirect indication of a possible shift in Washington's attitudes so far in the preparations for the Soviet-American summit. Both in the hall and outside in the corridors, there was general satisfaction in the conclusion that the American representative's speech was relatively moderate. True, it did contain a few thinly-disguised impertinences and reflected an attempt to de-emphasize the exchange of views on the problem of cultural activity as if this were some kind of informal intellectual get-together instead of a ministerial-level conference, but nevertheless there was a noticeable absence of the aggressive and slanderous attacks which have been so typical of remarks by Washington's envoys in the last few years. This is being seen as a positive signal in the framework of preparations for the Soviet-American summit.

Today's opening day of the European Cultural Forum can be assessed as a constructive opening, because the speeches given today generally reflected a wish for the talking to be realistic, sensible, and forward-looking, and for all opportunities presented by the field of culture to be used as fully as possible in order to bring nations closer together, to strengthening international trust and peace.

LEADERS GREET GDR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU081151 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Ardent Comradely Greetings and Sincere Congratulations" -- first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] Prague -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal have sent Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, a telegram congratulating them on the 36th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the Government and the people of the CSSR, and on our own behalf, we are sending you, the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and all fraternal people of the GDR, ardent comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on the 36th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

Following the defeat of Hitlerite fascism by the glorious Soviet Army, a state of workers and farmers that embarked on the path of socialism and peace, the GDR, was created for the first time in German history. The working people of socialist Czechoslovakia sincerely rejoice over the significant successes that the people of the GDR, under the SED leadership, have achieved in all spheres of the political, economic, and cultural life in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Thanks to its peaceful foreign policy, the GDR has won great international authority and wide respect. It actively contributes to deepening the all-round cooperation among the states of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, and to consolidating the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community in the common struggle against imperialism, for the preservation of peace and averting the threat of nuclear catastrophy, for social progress throughout the world.

In the CSSR we highly value the fact that the traditional relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation are constantly developing in all spheres of the life of society between our fraternal parties, states, and peoples, based on principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and on the unity of our objectives and interests in building developed socialist societies. We express the firm conviction that these relations will continue to successfully develop and strengthen in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between our countries.

Dear Comrades, we wish all communists and the people of the GDR many further successes in building socialist society in your country, and in the preparations of the Ninth SED Congress.

STATE, PARTY LEADERS CELEBRATE ARMY DAY

LD032346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, organized a friendly meeting in the Cernin Palace today to mark the Day of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the 41st anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation. It was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Also present at the meeting were heads of the CPCZ Central Committee departments, deputy federal premiers, and federal ministers, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, representatives of political parties and social organizations of the National Front, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other representatives of our political and public life. Among the guests were Col Gen Nikolay Zotov, senior representative of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states attached to the Ministry of National Defense; and Lieutenant General Viktor Yermakov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia; and other Soviet generals and officers. Also present were members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

Husak Speaks to Delegation

LD032212 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and president of the Republic, received at Prague Castle today, on the occasion of the Day of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the 41st anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation, a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army led by Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense. Also present were Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno and Jindrich Polednik; and other representatives.

Col Gen Vaclavik, minister of national defence, stressed in his address the importance of the Dukla tradition for the patriotic and internationalist education of members of the Czechoslovak People's Army. He said that its cooperation with the Soviet Army and armies of other Warsaw Treaty states is developing successfully. He said that the Czechoslovak People's Army would make all possible efforts to greet the 17th Congress of the CPCZ with new successes in fighting and political training.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, then addressed the delegation. On behalf of the highest party and state bodies, and himself personally, he greeted the participants in the meeting and congratulated members of the Army on the Day of the Czechoslovak People's Army. He said that the heritage of the heroic fighting in the Dukla is among the most glorious traditions of our national liberation struggle. We return to it all the time to emphasize the vital importance of the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union for the security and peaceful development of our country.

Among the priority tasks of ideological-educational work in our Army is to make the new generations realize the great sacrifices which the renewal of our national freedom and the victory of socialism has cost. To fulfill this bequest today, this means to do everything possible to ensure the peaceful and happy life of our people, to strengthen the alliance with the Soviet Union, and the unity and cooperation of countries of the socialist community.

Comrade Husak then stressed that at present, a great struggle is being waged in the world for the direction of international development. He said that the most reactionary circles of imperialism are stepping up the arms race. They are trying to disturb the existing military-strategic balance in order to dictate their will to the world. Especially dangerous are their intentions to spread the arms race to outer space, which would bring unimaginable risks into all international development. The principled peace policy of the states of the socialist community is the main obstacle to the implementation of these adventurous plans. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are making great efforts toward the prevention of nuclear conflict and for the return of development in the world to the path of detente and constructive international cooperation.

Comrade Husak expressed in this connection Czechoslovakia's full support for the important peace initiatives, concrete steps, and the latest far-reaching proposals of the Soviet Union. These proposals are of principal importance for the solution of urgent disarmament questions, above all nuclear; for the prevention of space militarization; for the improvement of the whole international atmosphere; for the reduction of tension; and for the strengthening of the security of nations. They open a way toward a constructive solution of the present decisive world problems, which all nations wish for. They prove that the Soviet Union approaches the forthcoming Soviet-American summit in Geneva with an honest will to strive for mutually acceptable solutions on the basis of equality and equal security. If the other side also approaches it with the same responsibility, it would enable them to achieve a turn for the better in international relations. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Comrade Husak went on to say, participates actively in the steps taken by socialist countries for the relaxation of international tension and the halting of arms race. At the same time, our people are aware that on the other side of our Western borders, offensive military groupings are being formed; we must react to them accordingly. This is why we are paying constant attention to the safeguarding of the defense capability of our country and our share in the strengthening of the defense might of the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

Comrade Husak paid tribute to the efforts of commanders of staffs of political bodies, party, and youth organizations in the implementation of conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. The broadly developed activity and initiative in honor of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army, which was expressed in the fulfilment of military duties as well as in the Army's selfless help for the national economy, have greatly stimulated the successful implementation of tasks in the Army.

Comrade Husak then said that the CPCZ and our entire society are preparing, in the spirit of the conclusions of the June session of the CPCZ Central Committee, for the 17th Congress.

We ponder over results and experiences of the past years and the tasks of today and tomorrow. At the same time, we focus our attention on the fact that the growing demands and requirements for the further development of our country and the increasing demands of world competition all require that we accelerate the dynamics of our economic and social development.

This is why it is necessary to implement with even greater emphasis the party's course toward increasing efficiency, faster progress in intensifying the national economy, more decisive assertion of the scientific-technological progress higher standards of management, and the strengthening of discipline and organization in all sections. It is necessary to utilize better the existing possibilities everywhere; to overcome more emphatically shortcomings and routine, and to assert a change in the thinking and approach to tasks and more effective methods of their implementation.

In this critical and demanding spirit, party working conferences have been held or soon will be held in all districts and regions, and annual members meetings of primary organizations of the CPCZ are being also prepared. Their essence is to examine with great responsibility the fulfillment of the tasks so far and to adopt necessary measures to safeguard the goals set by the 16th congress, to bring new enthusiasm to work, to the struggle for the further development of our society. We are, at the same time, paying special attention to the fulfillment of this year's national economic plan, above all in its quality indices, and to the responsible preparation of the plan for next year and the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Our trade unions, and other organizations of the National Front, are also focusing their attention on the fulfillment of these demanding requirements. When solving these tasks we put a great emphasis on the deepening of all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We attach a special importance to the creation, on the basis of comprehensive and coordinated measures, of CEMA member-states and of prerequisites for the acceleration of scientific-technological progress.

In conclusion, Comrade Husak wished members of the Czechoslovak People's Army new successes in the fulfillment of their responsible duties. He expressed a conviction that our People's Army would do everything possible to contribute to the safeguarding of the people's peaceful life and the country's prosperity.

Vaclavik Addresses Rally

AU082201 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Oct 85 p 2

[From a speech by Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, delivered at 3 October Prague rally marking Czechoslovak People's Army Day]

[Text] In the opening part of his speech, Colonel General Milan Vaclavik conveyed to all members of the Army on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, its general secretary and CSSR President Gustav Husak, the CSSR Government, the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, and the command of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA], cordial combat greetings and wishes for new successes in ensuring the reliable defense of our socialist fatherland.

He said that, in an atmosphere of creative work to implement the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and prepare for its 17th Congress, we recall the 41st anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation, in which the troops of the I Czechoslovak Army Corps in the Soviet Union took an active part on the side of the Soviet Army.

He noted that the Carpathian-Dukla operation was the most important military, political, and moral assistance to the Slovak national uprising. It activated our people's struggle against fascism and contributed toward creating favorable conditions for launching a national democratic revolution, a path which has led to the present-day socialist society.

The balance sheet of the 41 years that have elapsed since the historic events at Dukla is for our people the source of national pride and of patriotic and internationalist emotion. It reinforces our conviction that we are on the correct path which, although not devoid of obstacles and problems, has made it possible to resolve the fundamental nationalities question and social questions, achieve an unprecedented development in political and social, economic and cultural construction, and to ensure a reliable future and security for our socialist fatherland.

Today the CSSR is a developed, politically firm, and dynamically developing state. It permanently ensures a free and dignified life for all citizens, an equal status for the nations and nationalities, and a high living standard and social security for the people. Our republic is an inseparable part of the socialist community, and it actively contributes to augmenting its political, economic, and military strength and to realizing its peace policy in the world. The working people of our fatherland have confidence in, fully support, and actively implement CPCZ policy, which expresses their needs and interests.

The magnificent objective of building a developed socialist society, which our party has set, can be fulfilled only in conditions of peace and of strengthening friendship and cooperation among nations. Therefore we put all our work, all our endeavors in the services of the idea that for mankind there is nothing more important than averting a nuclear catastrophe and maintaining peace. Socialism means tranquil work, man's harmonious development, and a happy life for the working people. In unity with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, we orient our endeavor toward realizing a common peace program, toward uniting and activating all revolutionary and progressive forces of the world for a common struggle against the adventurist policy of imperialism, and for de-escalating international tension and averting war.

The danger of war caused by the United States of America and other NATO states has increased to an unprecedented degree. The policy of the U.S. ruling circles is increasingly aggressive and constitutes a negative factor in international relations. The aggressiveness of the Reagan administration is manifested in attempts to upset the military-strategic equilibrium -- this foundation of international security -- in escalating the feverish arms buildup, and in preparing and already making concrete steps aimed at militarizing outer space.

The United States is trying to impose on the world its claim to some sort of exclusiveness and special historical manifest destiny. It openly claims the "right" to interfere anytime and anywhere in the internal affairs of other states and nations, and not infrequently it tramples underfoot the traditions of international relations, valid agreements, and treaties. It supports reactionary and fascist regimes in the world and revives revanchism in the FRG. Our nations, which live in such an exposed spot in Europe, realize that with particular urgency. Therefore we cannot silently ignore the provocative attempts of some circles in the West that are trying to put in doubt the results of the antifascist struggle and the postwar order in Europe. Any attempt to revise the present-day borders or at political revenge [revans] will meet with our most determined resistance.

The socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union, untiringly seeks ways to avert war, to halt the feverish arms buildup, and to reduce the threshold of military parity. Our countries proclaimed more than once their willingness to move toward a radical reduction of armaments, even to a complete exclusion of military force from international relations.

The significant peace proposals aimed at halting the arms race and averting the militarization of outer space, the ban of nuclear tests including the unilateral moratorium on them, are the manifestation of the Soviet Union's and its allies' high moral responsibility toward mankind. We express full and unconditional support for them, and will continue to strive for Czechoslovakia's contribution to their realization to be as effective as possible.

To any sensible, thinking person it is clear that the Soviet Union and its allies are a threat to no one. They did not begin the arms race, and they are not striving for military superiority. However, no one should calculate that the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact will permit the military-strategic equilibrium to be upset, that by a unilateral weakening of their defensive strength they will free a path for realizing the aggressive plans of the militarist circles of the United States and NATO.

It was above all in the interest of peace that the member-countries agreed to prolong the validity of the Warsaw Pact by an additional 20 years. This pact also ensures the Czechoslovak people's life in peace; it is the guarantee of their security and freedom. Our party and state will continue to participate actively in the coordinated course of the Warsaw Pact states in the struggle for maintaining peace and reinforcing the positions of socialism in the world. Our strength is in firm political unity, in deepening the alliance and developing cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community. From this arises the certainty that -- together with the progressive and peace-loving forces of the whole world -- we will succeed in thwarting the plans of the most aggressive imperialist circles, that mankind will forever rid itself of the threat of war.

Many obstacles remain to be overcome on the way toward asserting the policy of peaceful coexistence in interstate relations. However, in the struggle for these noble ideals we cannot be carefree, we cannot weaken our vigilance and preparedness. Together with other Warsaw Pact states we must ensure a reliable defense of our country and of the entire socialist community. This is a categorical imperative of the present, arising from the existence and the aggressive essence of imperialism. This is also the aim of the military policy of our Communist Party. In fulfilling it, in ensuring the defense of socialism, which has an international character and is the affair of the entire society, the CSLA plays a substantial role.

Thanks to the personal care of our party and Comrade Gustav Husak, its general secretary and CSSR president, the CSLA is well equipped and prepared to fulfill its patriotic and international mission. It personifies a firm bond of workers, cooperative farmers, and socialist intelligentsia. It expresses the unity of Czechs and Slovaks and other nationalities that live in our Republic. The members of the Army are firmly connected with the life of the people; they are dedicated to socialism, support the policy of the CPCZ, and approach its fulfillment responsibly.

The allied exercises and ongoing assessments and results of reviews carried out in units and formations at the end of this training year affirm that the political maturity of the members of the Army has further improved, as well as their professional, moral, and combat qualities. The combat preparedness and readiness of our army has increased. The army's share in the political, economic, and cultural life of society is increasing, the role of the Army as a school for the defenders and builders of the socialist fatherland is being fulfilled, and the unity between the Army and the people documented. This was also documented by the military parades of the CSLA and the appearance of its members at the Czechoslovak Spartakiad. An important source of our Army's growth in combat strength is its close cooperation with the other armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states, above all with the Soviet Army.

This enables our army to solve issues connected with further raising its combat preparedness to the level of present-day requirements and to ensure the common defense of socialist achievements.

Just as in society, in the army too we do not let ourselves be content with what has been achieved. In accordance with the conclusions of the 15th session of our party's Central Committee, we are striving for new approaches, for a better quality and effectiveness of all work, for an all-around development of activity and initiative in such a way as to eliminate surviving shortcomings, especially in management and organizational work, discipline, and the organizational aspects of the troops, life. We are doing all we can to fulfill 100 percent the tasks set by the 16th congress and to welcome the 17th CPCZ Congress with a clean shield.

The legacy of any historical event has something to say to the present. With the Carpathian-Dukla operation it is no different. Currently we recall with all urgency that it was the CPCZ that, despite all influences and efforts of the bourgeoisie, forced through and realized the revolutionary program of the national liberation struggle and thus made it possible to embark on the path of building a socialist society in our fatherland.

The celebrations of the 41st anniversary of the fighting at the Dukla Pass are the symbol of lasting alliance and pure friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people. They are becoming for us an opportunity to express an unshakeable loyalty to the Marxist-Leninist teaching and the CPCZ's international policy.

Our strength lies in the creative work of the Czechoslovak people, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states. On these pillars rest the means by which we enter the coming demanding period of our society's life. Therefore let us fulfill the legacy of the Dukla heroes by striving to complete the tasks entrusted to us by the 16th CPCZ Congress and the tasks set to us by the 17th congress.

Vaclavik Army Day Order

AU081531 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Oct 85 p 2

["From the Order of the Day of the CSSR Minister of National Defense"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR Minister of National Defense Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, issued an order of the day on the 41st anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and the Day of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA], which says, among other things:

The common battles of the Soviet and Czechoslovak troops and the victory at the Dukla Pass will forever remain the historical testimony to the difficulties that accompanied the birth of our freedom and the sacrifices brought to fulfill the yearning of our people for national and social liberation.

The CSLA was born in the common struggle against the fascist enemy. Under the CPCZ's leadership and with effective USSR assistance, it grew into a modern socialist army, prepared -- together with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states, particularly with the Soviet Army -- to fulfill its patriotic and international mission in the defense of socialism and peace.

The CSLA has the great trust of the CPCZ and of the working people. This trust obliges the members of the army to follow the spirit of the legacy of the Dukla heroes and the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people, to welcome the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 65th anniversary of its founding with further successes in the fulfillment of the tasks of combat and political preparation, with enhancing their combat mastery and strengthening conscious military discipline.

In honor of the 41st anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and the Day of the CSLA, I order the firing of 20 artillery salvoes on 5 October 1985 at 2000 hours in the CSSR capital of Prague, and in Bratislava, the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

Greetings From Sokolov

LD061320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Sergey Sokolov, USSR minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, on the occasion of the Czechoslovak People's Army Day. The telegram says that the Czechoslovak Army, along with the Soviet Army and the armies of other Warsaw Pact member-countries are vigilant when guarding peace and the achievements of socialism.

In the telegram, Sergey Sokolov wished all members of the Czechoslovak People's Army great success in strengthening its defense capability and in strengthening the fraternal alliance that links the peoples and the armies of both countries.

Vaclavik Awards Generals

AU081633 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Oct 85 p 2

[CTK/RUDE PRAVO report]

[Text] On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and the Day of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA], Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, proclaimed in Prague on Thursday [3 October] the order of the CSSR president on the promotion and appointment of new generals of the CSLA. He presented the Order of the Red Star to a total of 39 officers. The CSSR president conferred upon them these high state distinctions for their long active and selfless work in the Army.

In the opening part of the solemn act, Colonel General Milan Vaclavik expressed appreciation for the generals' and officers' dedicated work, which they daily display while fulfilling tasks connected with the troops' combat and political preparation. He also voiced appreciation of the socially committed work of artists and cultural workers who, through their works and other activities, are markedly participating in military [branna] propaganda and in popularizing the CSLA with society and, above all, in molding young people's attitudes toward the defense of the socialist fatherland. He presented the Vit Nejedly Annual Prizes to eight individuals and collectives.

The solemn acts were attended by Vladimir Blechta, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. Colonel General Nikolay Zotov, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states attached to the CSSR Ministry of National Defense, was also present.

FISCHER COMMENTS ON ANNIVERSARY OF USSR TREATY

AU072137 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Oct 85 p 5

["Our Fraternal Alliance Is Irrevocable Forever; 10 Years Ago the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the GDR and the USSR Was Signed; by Oskar Fischer, GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs"]

[Text] The signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the GDR and the USSR on 7 October 1975 was a milestone in the relations of our two countries. It is a document of historic significance. Its validity beyond the year 2000 confirms the unshakable fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR. The implementation of this treaty, in all fields of social life, strengthens the friendship between the USSR and the GDR, which is deeply rooted in the hearts of our two fraternal people. The signing of the treaty has made peace in Europe more secure.

A Comprehensive and Long-term Program for Action

The treaty reflects the most valuable experiences of our party -- namely, that any progress in our social development has been and remains inseparably linked with steps to deepen the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union. In a speech on the eve of the formal signing of the treaty in the Kremlin, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, stressed that "any progress in our country, the coming into existence, strengthening, and flourishing of the GDR... is supported by the friendship with Lenin's country." It is confirmed: "In the same way as socialism in our republic is firm and irrevocable, so too is our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union firm and irrevocable forever."

The 1975 Friendship Treaty meant that a comprehensive and long-term program for cooperation had been agreed upon. This corresponds to the higher demands and tasks in shaping the developed socialist society, as well as to the requirements of the struggle for peace and the peaceful cooperation of our peoples.

The unshakable foundation for this is the trusting, fraternal alliance of our two parties and states. It is based on the overall tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The GDR and the USSR know they share the conviction that the consolidation of their friendship serves the basic interests of the socialist community. Therefore, in the treaty, they pledged themselves to work steadfastly for the strengthening of the unity of the socialist society and to protect the socialist achievements. At the same time they stress their intention to consolidate peace and security in Europe as well as throughout the world. The principles of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems are underscored as the basis for fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation on the European Continent. The GDR and the USSR are pledged to the peaceful coexistence of all states. Therefore, the treaty contains the objectives and principles of the U.N. Charter.

Cooperation Between SED and CPSU Is the Source of Energy

A decade after the formal signing of the treaty the cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples has experienced important growth and deepening. The cooperation between the SED and the CPSU, which is fruitful at all levels, proves itself to be an ever-flowing source of energy for the relations. The trusting cooperation of the general secretaries of both parties, Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev, directs and stimulates the further shaping of the fraternal alliance.

Thus, the stipulations and agreements concluded during the visit of the GDR party and state delegation, headed by Erich Honecker, to the USSR in May 1983 as well as during the most recent meeting of Erich Honecker with Mikhail Gorbachev determine the activities of the party and state organs and are being successfully implemented for the benefit of both peoples.

The celebrations and innumerable cordial meetings on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, in honor of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, and also on the liberation of the German people from Nazi tyranny, were convincing manifestations. Meanwhile, it has become obvious to the entire world that the coming into existence of the GDR meant the coming into existence of a German state where the heritage of the fighters against fascism as well as the stipulations of the Potsdam Agreement have been implemented. That is why our state today reliably fulfills its responsibility as a cornerstone of peace and socialism in Europe. The working people of the GDR welcomed with pleasure the opening of the museum for the German antifascists in Krasnogorsk and the laying of the foundation stone for the Ernst Thaelmann monument in Moscow as a symbol of internationalism and the joint tradition of antifascist struggle. The mutual days of culture, which were first class cultural-political events and excited millions of people on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the GDR and the 40th anniversary of the liberation, have had a lasting effect. They clearly showed that cultural cooperation with the country of Lenin has reached a high level. At the same time, they convincingly demonstrated how the approximation of our socialist culture is carried on.

Since the conclusion of the treaty the Central Committees of the two parties have effectively developed and deepened their cooperation at all levels on concrete issues concerning developed socialist societies. The long-standing tested partnership between the SED Bezirk party organizations and the 18 CPSU republic or regional party organizations contains a wide range of party work.

The exchange of experiences, joint seminars and conferences, and the direct contacts between party organizations in combines and companies enrich social life and promote friendship through the personal, lively, and trusting meeting of people. This particularly applies to the preparation for the 11th SED Party Congress and the 27th CPSU Party Congress, since, as Erich Honecker stressed at the 10th SED Central Committee Plenum, the strengthening of friendship with the USSR, the strengthening of the socialist community, and of its unity and cohesion are focal points in the process of determining the objectives to be worked out by our party congress.

The relations between the People's Chamber and the Supreme Soviet have developed fruitfully. Only a few weeks ago a Soviet parliamentary delegation visited the GDR. Valuable experiences concerning the improvement of socialist democracy and the realization of the mass initiative were exchanged and talks were held on the commitment of the delegates to the struggle for peace.

State organs in all fields maintain close working contacts and make agreements for intensifying cooperation in their special branches. At present, the joint tasks for the 1986-1990 period are being coordinated. Their fulfillment serves the more effective uniting of the material and intellectual potentials of the GDR and the USSR, and the achievement of ever higher results in both countries. In view of the dynamic development of science and technology, the increased possibilities of the socialist society, and the imperialist challenge this field of collective cooperation deserves the utmost priority.

The fraternal alliance between our states and peoples proves itself daily in the struggle for the maintenance of world peace. The basic outline of foreign and security policy is jointly worked out and coordinated. In the international arena the GDR and the Soviet Union advocate a standpoint concurrent with the other states of the socialist community, and passionately promote the cause of peace, disarmament, and peaceful coexistence.

Reliable Protection of Joint Achievements

The threat of a world war, which endangers peace and security, requires the military alliance of the Warsaw Pact countries. This military alliance will continue to do everything necessary for the safety of its members in the future. The extension of the validity of the Warsaw Pact for another decade confirms this. At the same time this alliance is a peace factor in the world. The GDR will continue to reliably fulfill its responsibilities under any conditions, as it has done up to now. The military strategic balance, which has been achieved thanks to the accomplishments of the USSR, is of historic value in the struggle for peace and security.

The Warsaw Pact proves itself to be an instrument for coordinating the foreign policy of its member states, for joint reliable protection, for security, and a return to detente. Under the present complicated international conditions coordinated activities in foreign policy serve to safeguard peace.

USSR Proposals Show the Way Toward Improving the Situation

The imperialist course of arms buildup and confrontation has made the international situation perilous, and has increased the danger of a nuclear war. The persistent peace initiatives of the USSR, the proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to President Reagan show the way out. They encourage all those who are concerned with improving the international situation and returning to detente, to work energetically toward not starting the arms race in space in the first place, toward halting it on earth, and toward agreeing on and implementing concrete measures for disarmament. Therefore, the GDR emphatically supports the constructive Soviet proposals.

Before members of the FDJ Secretariat, Erich Honecker stated that it is only natural that great expectations are attached to the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan in Geneva. "It would... be of really historical significance," he said, "if a clear mutual understanding on the inadmissibility of nuclear war were reached at the meeting...."

Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals provide the opportunity to reach an improvement of the entire international situation if Washington reacts correspondingly.

In view of the exacerbated international situation, it is particularly necessary in the center of Europe to make a contribution to safeguarding peace and to put those people in their place who dangerously strain the international atmosphere with their activities. Also those who do not want to proceed from the outcome of World War II and the development of the post-war era are endangering the security of the people in Europe and all over the world. In line with the friendship treaty this will be determinedly countered in the future, as it has been up to now.

Basis for the National Economies Up to the Year 2000

As never before, economic cooperation between the GDR and the USSR has increased in scope and depth.

The stipulations of the treaty are purposefully implemented, which provides for uniting the efforts for more effective utilization of the two national economies and their resources, in order to meet the material and cultural demands of our peoples in line with the principles and objectives of socialist economic integration.

The agreements concluded with the Soviet Union on cooperation in science, technology and production up to the year 2000 are a solid basis for the shaping of the GDR national economy until 1990 and beyond. This program is a historic step toward the further interlacing of the two national economies. Thus, the decisive problems of developing the productive forces, of further accelerating scientific-technological progress, and intensifying production are solved together, and that means they are solved more easily.

On the 10th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the GDR and the USSR we can say with satisfaction that in future, too, this alliance will bear rich fruit.

We are convinced that the 11th SED Congress will contribute to consolidating the fraternal alliance between the SED and the CPSU, between the GDR and the USSR in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, and in the interest of peace and socialism.

BORDER CONTROL INSTALLATIONS REINFORCED

DW161242 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1200 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Work details of the GDR border troops have concluded construction work along the border between Hesse and Thuringia and removed the ground mines at the forward fence barrier. A spokesman of the Ministry for Intra-German Relations in Bonn stated that the GDR simultaneously reinforced the barriers in the rear area.

[Begin Bernd Hummel video report] The inter-German border has not become any more penetrable through the removal of the automatic shooting devices last year and the elimination of the ground mines in the border fence. On the contrary, work details are putting up new border obstacles in the sector across from Hesse where 10,000 mines have been detonated since the beginning of 1985.

The new work involves improvement of the existing fense along the protective strip in the rear area running parallel to the forward fence. A new alert and signal system has been installed in the fence; between 16 and 24 signal wires on the side of the fence facing the GDR are a guarantee that these barriers cannot be overcome unnoticed. This system hardly leaves refugees a chance since mere touch of the fence will trigger the alert. This is what the Federal Border Police have to say:

[Begin recording] [Officer Peter de Costa of the Federal Border Police] Definitely it is not easier now, especially since a refugee is now spotted by the border troops much earlier than before. It is our finding that the alert measures of the border troops will probably in nearly all cases lead to the capture of the refugee before he reaches FRG territory. [end recording]

Meanwhile the GDR has considerably reduced surveillance along the forward metal-mesh fence and simultaneously concentrated controls in the rear area. And what happens in that area, where lately 1,400 bloodhounds have also been stationed, can be determined from FRG territory in only a few cases.

HOFFMANN VISITS BORDER TROOPS, HOLDS FORUM

DW151315 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Army General Heinz Hoffman, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, paid a visit to the border troops, which began this morning with a military ceremony. In the course of cordial meetings with the border population and its soldiers, the minister for national defense and the generals and officers of his entourage obtained first-hand information about accomplishments preparatory to the 11th SED Congress. The members of the Wilhelm Barnig component reported on their responsible tour of duty for the reliable protection of the country's border. The excellent result scored in the most important fields of training, was discussed, among other things.

An exchange of questions and answers followed in the clubroom of the component on the intensified international situation, the Soviet disarmament proposals, and the GDR's peace policy. The border troops expressed their determination to always guarantee such conditions along the dividing line between imperialism and socialism, which will benefit the preservation and consolidation of peace.

In the presence of Werner Eberlein, first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk SED Executive Board, Army General Hoffmann congratulated young border soldiers on their decision to strengthen the ranks of the workers' party and presented them with candidate membership cards.

The visit to the border troops concluded with a forum held in the afternoon in the mining community of Harbke with working people and border soldiers.

FISCHER RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION

LD162333 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1631 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 16 Oct (ADN) -- In view of the present tense international situation, all forces committed to peace must jointly counter the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. This was said by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and by representatives of the Australian Parliament in Berlin today. The prospects for further expansion of bilateral relations were discussed during the talk.

Oskar Fischer explained the GDR's constructive peace policy, which is steadfastly aimed at averting the danger of nuclear war, halting the arms race on earth, preventing it in space, and at returning to a policy of detente. There was no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems in the age of nuclear weapons of mass destruction.

The deputies, who are in the GDR at the invitation of the People's Chamber, said that Australia worked for peace preservation and, in particular, for transforming the South Pacific into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO PRK CONGRESS

LD162123 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The fifth congress of the Kampuchean Peoples Revolutionary Party (KPRP) ended in Phnom Penh today. At the first plenum of the Central Committee, the Politburo and Secretariat were elected. Heng Samrin was reelected general secretary. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, sent a congratulatory telegram on the occasion.

'ALTERNATIVE FORUM' MEETS IN POET'S APARTMENT

LD161232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, 16 Oct (TANJUG) -- Last night the Hungarian authorities did not allow a group of citizens, mainly from Western countries, to hold a meeting at the Hotel Intercontinental in Budapest. The meeting was supposed to have been some kind of "alternative forum," a meeting at which "real problems of culture and creative activity on the European Continent" could be talked about in an "open and free atmosphere." It is a question of a larger group, mainly intellectuals, among whom there are several writers from Western European countries, including some dissidents from Eastern Countries, which is not satisfied with the manner and content of work at the CSCE "cultural forum" in Budapest. The group is looking for an opportunity to present its views on European cultural cooperation and present them to a larger public.

The meeting is reported to have been initiated by a group from Vienna which claims to monitor the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and reacts to what it considers wrong in the implementation of this document. According to a statement made by Gabor Drezler, spokesman for the Hungarian delegation at a press conference last night, the Hungarian authorities had not given this group an opportunity to hold a meeting in a public place such as the Hotel Intercontinental since the group members had not asked for permission in advance, and their activity had already been viewed as contrary to the intentions and essence of the "Cultural forum."

The members of the group then held a meeting in a private apartment belonging to Istvan Orsi, Hungarian philosopher, otherwise known as a disciple and follower of Gyorgy Lukaca. According to some of the people who attended the meeting more than 100 people were present. The authorities did not interfere. Among others, the speakers included Hans Magnus Enzensberger, a German writer; Gyorgy Konrad, Hungarian writer, otherwise known as being in opposition; and Yugoslav writer Danilo Kis.

KOPECZI ADDRESSES EUROPEAN CULTURAL FORUM

LD162216 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 16 Oct 85

["European Cultural Forum" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, October 16 (MTI) -- Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and education and head of the Hungarian delegation, said:

Our delegation, similarly to the delegations of other countries, is interested in the cultural forum working in a constructive spirit. Being realists, we are aware that the forum as an event belongs to the process of security and cooperation in Europe and cannot be independent from the outside world which is full of tension.

The Hungarian delegation has been given the mandate of supporting every initiative aimed at making our conference a forum of genuine and reciprocally beneficial cooperation instead of confrontation.

Bela Kopeczi said that Hungary's contemporary art life is marked by versatility and different schools. Socialist society wishes to influence the development of arts through its ideas, scale of values and actual practice, and supports on this basis all works that represent humanist endeavours and socialist ideas. At the same time this country gives scope to all schools that are not opposed to the basic functions of arts.

We consider it a priority task of Hungary's cultural policy to serve the cause of Hungarian and universal culture by providing as favourable as possible financial conditions for the acquisition and dissemination of real cultural values and the unfolding of talent.

Hungary's cultural policy is open to values and promotes the dissemination of values. In the past decades Hungary's cultural policy made efforts to provide the widest possible access to the classic and contemporary values of our national culture and universal art.

The selection of values is not done by the state, but it is the job of publishers, theatres, film studios, exhibition and concert bureaus to decide what to publish, perform and propagate.

The propagation of culture is considerably subsidized by the state, because we are convinced that the right to culture is one of the fundamental human rights.

The Hungarian People's Republic maintains extensive international cultural relations: We have inter-governmental exchange schemes with a total of 27 European countries.

We attach particular importance to the exchange of cultural and art values. We are aware of the role that the values of humanistic culture may have in a better understanding among peoples. Although cultural interchange is based on mutuality with a number of countries, this practice with certain Western states, mainly in the event of creations tied to the language, is hardly noticeable. We, therefore, owe a lot to the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act that call for a wider propagation of literatures in less-spread languages and other works of art. Our delegation is going to submit a proposal on the enformcement of these principles.

In cultural interchange, too, we seek equal rights, by which we naturally do not mean numerical reciprocity.

We suggest that our conference should thoroughly examine what are the moral, political, organizational and financial measures the governments of the participating countries can contribute to ensuring a worthy place, proportionate to genuine values, for the cultures of different peoples, including those speakingless-spread languages, in European culture.

The cultural identity of Europe is a major factor policy aims to improve the conditions of peaceful coexistence in this continent. Europe has a cultural heritage, which, even in its diversity, is common to all countries. This common heritage also defines a certain kind of intellectuality, a European one, which admits the necessity of social progress, the role of science and technology in the life of man and the importance of arts in the shaping of individuals and communities. I am confident that the cultural forum will offer an opportunity for a better understanding of the present cultural profile of Europe, an exchange of views on culture, and the strengthening of cultural links, said Bela Kopeczi, Hungarian minister of culture and education.

NEMETH, OLAH VISIT ARMY UNITS IN ZALA COUNTY

LD162102 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Karoly Nemeth has visited Zalah County. The deputy general secretary of the party was accompanied by Army General Istvan Olah, minister of defense.

At Zalaegerszeg the guests were informed by party and state leaders of the county about the regional situation. Karoly Nemeth then visited the command of one of the mechanized artillery units of the People's Army. The party's deputy general secretary was briefed by Lieutenant General Mihaly Toerok, division commander, by Major General Bela Gyuricza. Karoly Nemeth then visited the Petoefi Barracks of Zalaegerszeg. He familiarized himself with the living and working conditions of conscripts and watched a target practice session. Karoly Nemeth ended his visit to Zala County with a discussion with officers of the People's Army.

LEADERS' MESSAGE TO GDR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU082025 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Commitee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

To Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Berlin

Esteemed Comrades!

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and on behalf of our working people, we send our comradely greetings and friendly good wishes to you and to the people of the GDR on the occasion of your national day, the 36th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR.

We are aware of and highly appreciate the results achieved by the people of the socialist German state, led by the party and government, as a result of which the GDR is today a firm pillar of the international reputation of socialism, peace, and social progress in Europe.

It is a great pleasure for us that relations between our countries are developing fruitfully on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism in accorddance with our common goals and interests; our widespread cooperation is strengthening successfully and serving the construction of socialism and the benefit of the peoples in both our countries.

On the occasion of your national holiday, we wholeheartedly wish you and the fraternal people of the GDR further successes in making your socialist fatherland flourish and in safeguarding our common cause, socialism and peace.

Janos Kadar, secretary general of the MSZMP;

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic;

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

SZUROS ANALYZES, TRACES FOREIGN POLICY TRENDS

AU101701 Budapest KULPOLITIKA in Hungarian No 4/85 pp 7-18

[Article by Matyas Szuros, secretary of MSZMP Central Committee, entitled: "Hungarian Foreign Policy in the Mid-Eighties"]

[Text] In a small country like Hungary, there is always great -- we could say special -- interest in foreign policy and the events taking place in the world, an interest that has spectacularly increased in the past years when the development of the international situation and foreign relations has affected the fate of the man on the street more directly than ever. Not only does Hungarian public opinion follow with keen interest events taking place in the world, but some of the more important international events also trigger an immediate expression of opinion and mass reaction. We are talking here about a healthy phenomenon -- fear for the fatherland, a feeling of responsibility toward the fatherland and the fate of the world, and a manifestation of the developing democracy -- since foreign policy in our socialist country cannot be the exclusive affair of a narrow leading stratum as it was for centuries; neither can it be the area of activity of professionals and groups of experts specializing in foreign affairs, as is still to be found nowadays. It is worth recalling how Marx thought in this respect in October 1864 when he wrote about the tasks of the International Workers' Federation: "If fraternal cooperation is needed for the liberation of various countries' working classes, how can they fulfill this great mission while a foreign policy that pursues criminal goals is squandering the blood and wealth of the people."

In his view, it is the responsibility of the working classes to "penetrate the mystery of international politics; to supervise the diplomatic activity of their government; to thwart it if necessary; if they cannot avoid this activity, they should unite in order to simultaneously expose it..."

Although this Bolshevik dream of eliminating secret diplomacy and of introducing openness into this sphere of politics too, has not been -- and could not be -- realized in many respects so far, we cannot give up our endeavor to quickly and correctly satisfy the interests of the country's population and, in the long run, to increasingly involve them in foreign policy in the decisionmaking process. We have a lot to do in this respect, but the endeavor for democratic openness should stem from the fundamental features of the diplomacy and foreign policy of the socialist state power.

While, in the past quarter of a century, our foreign policy has undoubtedly served the interests of our people well, and contributed to the country's social progress, economic development, and the increase of its international prestige, this basically successful foreign policy and diplomatic activity has not always been accompanied by adequate information to the public and has not been followed mainly by the involvement of its cooperation in foreign policy activity, and this activity has not required enough active support of public opinion. It must be admitted that there are still knots in people's stomachs in connection with foreign policy, as well as persistent taboos and misunderstandings which do not derive exclusively from the possible uncertainties of the current state of national awareness and historical view. As a result, certain doubts, for instance, continue to persist concerning the independence and efficiency of Hungarian foreign policy, and its role and certain steps taken in the current actual international situations.

Our Foreign Political Sensitivity

Before answering these questions, it seems appropriate to mention at least in short why we Hungarians are so sensitive to foreign policy in the first place. Why do we analyze our national problems mostly in terms of foreign policy? The answer derives both from the country's historical past and its present situation.

Ever since its founding more than 11 centuries ago, this country has been forced into heroic efforts and struggles in order to safeguard its national character, its sovereignty and territorial integrity. Foreign aggressors not only threatened and brought this country into an unfavorable situation, but also conquered it partially or entirely several times over the centuries. These centuries-old experiences show that subordination to a foreign power or powers leads to serious consequences not only for the country but also from the citizens' viewpoint: it paralyzes healthy thinking, destroys moral values, distorts or destroys the economy, and hinders or renders social progress impossible. It is not possible here -- nor is it necessary -- to go into detail about the way our history developed. It is enough to merely mention that we lost our patriotic wars, liberation struggles, popular uprisings and revolutions one after the other, because foreign forces and factors played a much greater role than internal discord. In short, our rise and fall were decisively intertwined with the development of international circumstances and conditions. All this has left an indelible impression on our people's historical and national awareness. It is from this that Petofi's bitter vision stems: "The Hungarian stands alone in the storm."

The other source of our foreign policy sensitivity lies in the current situation of Hungary. The development, prospects, and everyday deeds of our fatherland, situated in the middle of divided Europe, are determined not only by the fact that it is part of the socialist world order, but also by the fact that, as a result of its geographical position and its openness, Hungary is exposed to every turn and every quiver of relations -- cooperation and opposition -- between the two socio-economic and political-military systems. It is obvious that this particular geopolitical situation of the country in itself requires a thoroughly considered, timely, and active foreign policy which no one will carry out in our stead. It should also be said here that we receive half of our national income through foreign trade, and the volume of our economic relations is accounted for half in rubles and half in dollars. The conclusion is clear: We are no longer able to settle for national self-sufficiency, neither do we intend to. More recently, the arms race and the increase in the danger of war and its effects on the people carry even greater weight than the above-mentioned facts. At a time when the existence of mankind is at stake, the masses cannot stay indifferent, and the peoples of small countries are even more aware of being at the mercy of huge destructive forces that they have no control over.

Our public opinion, therefore, correctly senses that our country is directly affected by the deterioration of the international situation and the increase in tension, and that, because of our situation, we continue to be in many respects "on the road of armies" even today. Of course, we must add to this that, in East-West relations, we certainly take into account more than just the role of economic interests or perhaps the increase of military-political confrontation; we also consider as very much our affair to maintain and develop human relations and direct contacts between our citizens.

We must not forget, either, -- and the current experiences as well as the experiences inherited from the past direct us to this -- that the socialist social order in a small country can take roots and attain ever-higher levels under certain external conditions. An historical precedence left a deep mark in the memory of our people in this respect, too.

Generations of our grandfathers and fathers were forced to recognizedwith bitterness that the first socialist-oriented Hungarian state, the Republic of Councils, which was an organic part of an independent development, was annihilated under unfavorable international conditions. In this sense --and not in the way the right wing once claimed - - the way Petofi at that time reflected the bitterness of the people, the feelings of hopelessness, fear, disappointment, of a "we are alone" attitude were justified.

And indeed, we were able to really improve our fate only when these external conditions that were hindering progress and helping a fascist-type anti-popular regime changed because of the victory of the Soviet Union in World War II, and we became part of the community of independent states, similar in type and efforts. : This belonging together is one of the determining and lasting pillars and deliberately accepted starting points of our policy and our activity on the international stage.

Is Hungarian Foreign Policy Independent?

This question has indeed been often asked in recent years: Can Hungarian foreign policy be independent, can it have an independent character in today's world? And there is only rarely an ill-willed intention behind the question, like, for instance, a nationalistic tendency. Then, what is it that we are talking about? The starting point of the interest in this direction can be traced back to the new international realities, power relations, and the general world political situation that has emerged since World War II.

Many people, by asking, also express their opinions that today, when two great powers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- are playing a decisive role in international politics and when an almost "bipolar world system" has emerged, the voice of a small country like Hungary can hardly assert itself independently; there is no way it can promote the cause of peace, because small states must follow the road laid down by the goals and viewpoints of the great powers. Those who finally understand that "politics is the collision of forces and not only the struggle of arguments" are indeed, thinking correctly, although the application of force -- mainly armed force in the event of war -- is an increasingly less adequate and efficient means of international politics; it is indeed a means that must be eliminated.

In spite of this, a two-way process is going on in the international arena. While the two leading great powers are indeed playing a dominant role, there is at the same time an increase in the initiative role played by the small and medium-sized countries in promoting a confidence-building East-West dialogue, in working out mutually acceptable proposals and rational compromises, etc.

Regarding the sum total of the world's states, the most general and most important national characteristic of the Hungarian position is the fact that our country is building socialism and belongs to the community of socialist countries. This basically draws the line between our foreign policy and the international policy of the non-socialist countries.

Marxist theory starts fromthe premises that international relations are a particular and independent area of social relations in the sense that these are merely "secondary and tertiary, derived, and not original relations of production." In other words, the internal social and power relations of a given country have precedence over the foreign policy: Basically, foreign policy is a continuation of the domestic policy in the international arena, of course, with the application of adequeate methods and means.

Lenin's idea in connection with this continues to be valid: "To separate foreign policy from politics in general, or rather, to confront the foreign policy with the domestic policy is a thoroughly incorrect, non-Marxist, and unscientific thought." It clearly follows from all this that Hungary's foreign policy reflects and represents the interests of the working class, peasantry, and intellectuals in power, as these social classes and strata hold all means of production in their hands. This is basically true of the other socialist countries, too.

A few years ago one of our compatriots asked me "Why do we say: Hungarian foreign policy, why not simply: Socialist foreign policy." I tried to answer in the simplest way possible: Is there a difference between the foreign policy of the DPRK and that of the Hungarian People's Republic; have the Vietnamese, Polish, and Hungarian foreign policies an independent and different national characteristic, effort, and form, although all of them are socialist countries?

Our socialist foreign policy must clearly show differences compared to the international policy of the other socialist countries in the spirit of the Leninist requirement according to which socialism -- in addition to the assertion of general characteristics -- should be constructed by taking into consideration the particular conditions of the given countries. This requirement covers all the areas of life and activity of the country, including foreign policy.

The particular endowments of our country which, in addition to the assertion of the general Marxist-Leninist principles in our foreign policy, represent the Hungarian characteristics, can be divided into historical, geographical, and domestic policy factors.

Our current foreign policy is motivated by several particular historical factors. Hungary is a country with a great past which, in the course of more than 1,000 years since the conquest of this land, has been able to maintain relatively well the continuity of its history and its linguistic and national identity. Our current statehood (in spite of partially losing independence after the Mohacs tragedy, and of the territorial losses following World War I) can in fact be regarded as the organic and direct continuation of the origins of 1,000 years ago.

Hungary possesses particular historical ties, and ties of kinship. In this respect we are talking primarily about Austria, Turkey, Poland, the two German states, and Finland. Regarding the historical past, Hungary's relative and the very same Austrian emperor, Franz Josef, sent Hungarian troops to war against Russia. On the front the Hungarian soldiers quickly lost faith, a fact proven by the participation of almost 100,000 Hungarian troops in the struggle for Soviet power and, later, by the close internationalist ties which were possible between the Hungarian Republic of Councils, as the second proletarian state, and the Russian revolution. Neither the wild anti-Soviet policy of the counterrevolutionary regime nor its war against the Soviet Union could develop a lasting anti-Soviet feeling in the masses. At the end of 1945 a lasting friendship and alliance developed between our peoples, something that even the tragic strain of the 1956 counterrevolution in Hungary could not upset. The hostilities inflamed in the course of history between the Hungarians and the peoples and nationalities living in the surrounding Danube Valley, but primarily the consequences of the Trianon peace treaty -- considered by the Marxist-Leninist analysis as unjust and of an imperialist character -- represent a particular range of problems for our foreign policy to this very day.

The large numbers of Hungarians living abroad -- of Hungarian nationals living in the neighboring countries and of the diaspora -- compared to Hungary's population represents a particular historically rooted factor that has to be taken into consideration in shaping our foreign policy.

A determining factor among the main geographical factors that influence foreign policy is the fact that Hungary is situated geometrically almost exactly in the middle of Europe, at the intersection of important geographical and political lines of force. This means that our people were never able to avoid the great currents of world history, and these currents have always had and still have a rather direct influence on them.

Hungary is a relatively small country. The word "relatively" is justified not only because more than half the countries in the world are smaller than Hungary in terms of territory or population or are more modest in economic capacity, but also because the general cultural development level, its reputation in the world, the range of its political activity, and its weight belong in some way to the "size" of a given country.

Similarly, we are a small country economically speaking. We have to take into account that our raw material and energy resources are small, and we have to manage with what we have -- for instance, agricultural land, which according to the latest economic view, can also count as "raw material."

Among the domestic policy factors that determine our foreign policy, we must point out first of all the political stability that has characterized our internal relations for 3 decades. Drawing the lessons from the experiences of the 1956 counterrevolution played an important role in the creation of this stability.

The 1956 counterrevolution, as a definitely internal political event, became a factor of outstanding world political importance from many points of view, a factor that has an effect on our international situation and on our foreign policy to this very day. This tragedy focused attention on our country in a way almost unprecedented in its previous history. At that time, as a result of the international reaction and of the role played in it by the Soviet Union, Hungary found itself for several years in the center of the two world orders' struggle. Finally, the postcounterrevolution consolidation, which required great sacrifices, purified Hungarian political life and cured previous disorders. The party's clear-sightedness, correct determination of tasks, and selection of the most effective methods that developed in the wake of the lessons of the counterrevolution enabled our country to make maximum use of the world's favorable political and economic tendencies that were increasingly emerging at the end of the fifties. In the decades after 1956, results of historic importance were achieved in all areas of our country's life, something never experienced in such a short time. The results achieved (first of all, the quick pace of increase in the standard of living and the advancement of socialist democracy) led to a high degree of internal political stability. This internal stability continues to be the most important basis in shaping our foreign policy and asserting our national characteristics and particularities.

The MSZMP determines the main principles and trends of the foreign policy and international efforts of the Hungarian People's Republic, and in essence the government is called to implement them in practice.

In addition to taking into consideration our national interests, these leading organs are of course also substantially taking into consideration our alliance obligations, the country's load-bearing capacity and its potential and international realities generally: the balance of political forces active on the international arena and the necessities and possibilities inherent in this situation, and so on. The most important thing is to guarantee that our foreign policy contributes to the advance of our country on the road of national development, socialism, and general human progress.

We Are Not Defenseless in the Turbulent World

The cornerstone of our country's foreign policy is the development of friendship, alliance, and multilateral cooperation with the socialist countries, among them first and foremost with the Soviet Union, a voluntarily accepted and pursued national policy and internationalist program in accordance with our basic ideological position and our historical and current experiences. This suits the national interests and social efforts of our people and the program of socialist construction involving all the nationalities.

Collaboration with the socialist countries is not only a subjective political intention but also an objective necessity since only on the basis of this collaboration can we realize our current or long-term plans -- be they social, economic, or cultural. We would not be able today, as we were not able in the historical past, to defend our country's independence, sovereignty, and security on our own. We need friends, allies, and partners. Thus, the Soviet Union and the community of socialist countries and their harmonized international activity provide our independent foreign policy with a huge background.

It is an old truth that it is extremely important for both a man and a country to know what their friends and neighbors are. Unfortunately, in the past the leaders of the country often forgot this wisdom, as a result of which our people came off the losers. Therefore, this is a historical experience that must always and consistently be taken into consideration in our foreign policy and diplomatic activity.

The fact that we belong to a common alliance with the socialist countries and the Soviet Union is the basic pillar of our entire international activity. We regard the Warsaw Pact as a guarantee of the implementation of our socialist goals, the peace and security of our people. The long-term extension of the Warsaw Pact again provides the framework for our foreign policy and ensures the institutional background of our allied cooperation.

Our alliance, friendship, and wide-ranging cooperation with the neighboring socialist countries is of great importance. We cannot allow the mistakes and failures of the past in this respect to repeat themselves. Now we are advancing on the right road although the shadows of the past still haunt us. Therefore, all of us must repeatedly look our history in the face, a history that is common in very many things, and even more, we must search together for common roads and possibilities of cooperation that improve coexistence between nations and nationalities and that serve friendship among peoples. We wish to live as good friends and brothers with the peoples and nationalities living along the Danube, and we reject all kinds of isolation and confinement, all nationalists or chauvinist instigation against one another. The various facts and constructive manifestations of our relations are well known; therefore, there is no need to list them here.

It is appropriate, however, to deal with an oft-mentioned issue. There are many people both in this country and abroad who claim that official Hungarian policy does not thoroughly enough represent the interests of Hungarians living beyond our borders, neither does it do enough to look after their interests or maintain ties with them. There may be honest concern behind this claim, but it can also be irresponsible anxiety, unwanted advocacy, and in extreme cases, also harmful nationalism.

We do not draw any distinction in principle between nationalities of Hungarian or other mother tongues, a larger or smaller number, whether spread over a wide area or living in a compact territory, who represent the majority in their area and who live in Hungary or in other countries. In Janos Kadar's formulation: "We follow the Leninist nationalities policy that national culture flourish. Each nation and nationality should speak their own language. We continue to interpret the Leninist nationalities policy in the way that the world is made up of a choir of peoples and in this choir, everyone should speak and sing in his own language, and if possible should play the tune of socialism, national independence, and peace."

In the domestic context, in the language of politics, this means for us the task of making sure of the exemplary, steady, and consistent maintenance of the national and nationality issue at home and promoting the assertion of equal rights through a series of practical measures not only concerning the possibilities, but also the conditions for the implementation of these rights.

We start from the premise that, from the viewpoint of interstate relations, the existence of nationalities is not an obstacle but one more reason for our cooperation with our neighbors to develop dynamically -- in a mutually favorable way -- in all areas. As we recognize the particular needs deriving from the nationalities' mother tongues and cultural development, we are ready and endeavor to take into consideration the fulfillment of these requirements in the various forms of cooperation and exchange.

The development of multifaceted relations with the developed capitalist countries based on mutual advantage and respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs is not an element of opportunity but one of the basic principles and lasting pillars of our foreign policy. We do this equally in the interest of our people, the socialist community, and universal peace, which in other words is the practical implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence in bilateral and multilateral form.

Various questions emerge in this respect at home or among our friends abroad: Do not we overdo the expansion of our relations with capitalist countries? By joining the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and generally by increasing our economic cooperation with the capitalist world, do we not make concessions at the expense of our relations with socialism and the socialist countries? The answer is a clear and firm no.

Of course, we must know how to differentiate appearances, which play such a big role in politics, from reality. We can conclude as a fact that, also in a period of increasing international tension, we have really succeeded in safeguarding and in some cases even in expanding our relations with the capitalist countries. Not only have we maintained, but we have also widened our contacts and cooperation with neighboring Austria and the country of the kindred Finnish people. These exemplary and expanding relations prove that the relations between countries of different social order can be full of confidence and even of a friendly nature.

We have also maintained correct and good relations with our traditionally biggest economic partners: The FRG and Italy. We have progressed in the last period in relations with France, the United States, Britain, Greece and Turkey. We continue to try to improve our relations with the smaller Western-European NATO countries. We regard these relations as relations that benefit both sides and of course do not change the social order on either side. We do not make any kind of concessions that might cause damage to our socialist social order, to our friends and allies.

In our activity in our relations with the capitalist countries we are endeavoring to make sure that Hungarian foreign policy serves even more directly than hitherto the interests of our economic development since the latter is the central issue of our existence and further development. Despite all this, it must be stressed that it is not by forging ahead of politics and forcing them into the background that the economy will become the central issue in the life of our country, but by the fact that an adequate solution to economic tasks at the same time represents the most important political task. We are convinced that the economic relations we have in other directions are a necessary and good complement to the close economic relations we have with the socialist countries and our active participation in CEMA activity.

The major effort of Hungarian foreign policy is to contribute to the maximum, within its possibilities, to reducing international tension and avoiding a nuclear war. Safeguarding universal peace is really a question of life and death for our country.

Considering the fact that our country is a small state situated in one of the "most dangerous" areas of the world," in the confrontation front of the main forces, our outstanding interest is the avoidance of war and the success of various disarmament talks, as a nuclear catastrophe would literally wipe our country from the face of the earth.

The most important possibility for our widespread and efficient activity carried out in the benefit of safeguarding peace and especially European security can be provided by the recognition that a world war can be avoided, but this requires great activity. Therefore, our diplomacy -- in harmony with that of the socialist countries -- endeavors to safeguard the achievements of detente and maintain the dialogue, the contacts and the negotiations intended to restore or create confidence among the states, and our diplomacy does this also when strong winds of confrontation are blowing in international politics.

Of course, the contacts and the dialogue cannot be made for their own sake and especially cannot be a screen to conceal the imperialists goals [spanyolfalat imperialista celor leleplezesere]. We start from the premise that there is simply no alternative to peaceful coexistence in our world. And, of course, since in many respects neither social system, nor indeed any social system, exists in surroundings created by itself, this objective situation determines several important features of the foreign policy of each.

From the above-mentioned consideration we took an active part in working out the Prague Warsaw Pact Political Declaration in January 1983 which started from the basic consideration and endeavor that "we must act so long as there is a chance to halt the arms race and advance in the cause of disarmament." This declaration continues to represent one of the basic documents for Hungarian foreign policy and diplomacy, as well as does the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament.

The stipulation of the above-mentioned Prague declaration that the best solution for Europe would be to completely free the continent from both intermediate-range and strategic nuclear weapons, has met with the full agreement of our people. Our joint proposal that the two military blocs sign an agreement mutually renouncing the use of military force and maintaining peaceful relations also expresses fundamental Hungarian interests. We continue to share the position that they should not increase the amount of nuclear weapons in places where these already exist, and these should not be deployed in countries where they have not been present so far. We are particularly interested in this also because there are no nuclear weapons deployed on Hungarian territory. It would strengthen our security and sovereignty if the nuclear powers adequately guaranteed the security of the states that do not possess nuclear weapons and if they succeeded in freezing and then reducing military budgets. We also attach great importance to the proposals intended to create nuclear free zones in Europe. The creation of such zones would reduce the danger of confrontation and would increase confidence among nations.

The promotion and strengthening of our relations with the developing countries is one of the cornerstones of our foreign policy. We are shaping and developing our cooperation with these countries on the basis of the principles of solidarity and mutual advantage, which complement each other. Several developing countries are becoming our increasingly important political and economic partners. We are also contributing to the joint solution or easing of the problems of the developing countries, problems connected with economic backwardness, the unequal economic and political relations stemming from the colonial past and partially from the current situation, and with exploitation and racial discrimination. We consistently express our solidarity with the peoples and liberation organizations that are struggling to achieve and consolidate their country's independence and, according to our possibilities, we support their struggle. We regard the Nonaligned Movement as a positive factor in international life and power relations.

Without claiming to be complete, I have referred above to some fundamental and in certain respects current issues of Hungarian foreign policy. Hopefully, however, it will transpire from this that Hungary is leading a consistent and open principled policy, one that will not change with the direction of the wind. This principled foreign policy, which is flexible in practice, is based on a balanced internal situation and national consensus has proven to be successful and has contributed to the development of our country and the creation of its international prestige. We therefore have no reason to institute changes in its orientation in one direction or the other. We wish to continue our present policy also under the current more strained and difficult world political circumstances in order to make sure that no damage is done to the international position of the Hungarian People's Republic, and that we contribute to safeguarding peace and security. We are consistently fulfilling our obligations as allies in the framework of the Warsaw Pact and we are making efforts for the further development of CEMA. We are strengthening our friendship and unity with the peoples who are constructing socialism and our solidarity with all the progressive forces and movements struggling for their national independence and freedom. We wish to remain an open country and a correct partner in political, economic, and cultural areas and concerning human relations for all those who approach us and wish to cooperate with us on the basis of good intentions, mutual advantage and respect, and generally on the principles formulated in the Helsinki final document. This is the unchanged direction of our basic position and practical activity in the international arena. Our party's 13th congress in the spring of 1985 confirmed this main foreign policy trend because this is in accordance with the fundamental interests of our socialist state and enjoys the support of our entire nation.

FURTHER ON ELECTIONS, VOTER TURNOUT, NEW SEJM

New Sejm To Convene 6 November

LD162129 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] During today's meeting in the Belweder Palace, the Council of State decided that on the basis of Articles 22 and 30 of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, the first session of the Sejm elected on 13 October shall convene 6 November 1985. The Council of State appointed deputy Bogdan Suchodolski as senior speaker.

After familiarizing itself with the course and results of the election, the Council of State thanked the thousands of citizens for their voluntary work in election commissions, for their civic commitment, and for their efforts. Words of appreciation were also conveyed to councillors of all levels and activists of residents' self-management for their part in the election campaign.

The Council of State reviewed a draft report on its work in the previous term of office, and decided to submit it to the Sejm.

Solidarity's 'Subterfuge'

AU161537 Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 16 (AFP) -- Members of the outlawed Solidarity trade union used a variety of subterfuges to collect their own voting figures at Sunday's legislative elections including walking dogs in the area of polling stations. "Never have there been so many people walking their dogs," a Solidarity leader said afterwards.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa has claimed that only about 60 percent of Poles voted in the elections, which Solidarity called on them to boycott, against a poll of 78.86 percent claimed by the government.

Solidarity members counted voters from windows of buildings near polling stations, by walking dogs or occasionally by standing in the street opposite, the most risky method, which led to the arrest in Katowice, southern Poland, of one member, who was beaten by police, Solidarity sources said.

The method used was to count voters coming out of polling stations for a period of five minutes, three times during the day. The figures were then relayed by a courier system, similar to that used for distributing the underground press and for collecting union dues. They were centralised and analysed by region and then nationally by computer. During the municipal elections last year, also subject to a boycott call, some 10,000 people took part in the counting operation at 70 of the 560 polling stations. According to Solidarity the margin of error in their estimates is not more than two percent.

Polish authorities said that the opposition figures had been produced by "specialists" but refused to accept their results. Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban even called them "idiotic."

Because of the complexity of their system and the risks involved, Solidarity has taken longer than the government to produce its final figures. These are expected to be known later today at the earliest.

CEREMONIES HELD IN HONOR OF POLISH ARMY DAY

Jablonski Addresses Assembly

AU151131 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12-13 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- On the eve of Polish Army Day and the 42d anniversary of the victory of the First Tadeusz Kosciuszko Infantry Division at the Battle of Lenino, there was a ceremony on 11 October in the Belvedere Place at which distinguished representatives of the Polish Army and Citizens Militia received the rank of general.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and head of the PPR Armed Forces, attended the ceremony.

Also present were: Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee; Tadeusz W. Mlynczak, chairman of the SD Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council; Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON National Council; Politburo members and Central Committee Secretaries Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Czyrek, Tadeusz Porebski, and Zbigniew Messner; PZPR Politburo candidate member Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, and general of arms; Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs; PZPR Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski; and members of the leadership of the ministries of National Defense and Internal Affairs.

Addressing the assembly, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski said:

I welcome everyone who has come to today's meeting, and particularly warmly welcome General Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of the Armed Forces.

We have gathered in accordance with the tradition established by similar meetings. Every year, on the eve of Polish Army Day, selected members of the leadership cadres of the forces guarding the nation's sovereignty, the state's security, and internal order are honored by promotion to the rank of general.

Your uniforms and tasks are varied, citizen generals, but you serve a single cause and your origin is one. You also have the right to serve traditions -- the oldest traditions reaching into the depths of the Middle Ages, right up to the latest living ones when the fate of the Polish people becomes intertwined with the building of socialism in our country.

Social groupings and the classes which exercise hegemony among their peoples change during the developing historical process. It is they who organize the Armed Forces in order to protect their states, both in times of special danger to the nation as a whole, and in time of threat to their class interests.

It is also often the rule, to which there are only few exceptions, that the classes that are historically worn out, incapable of leading socioeconomic development, and deprived of the right to steer the nation because of newly emergent classes, also lose at the same time the ability to defend their state.

This is confirmed by Poland's history. That is why, following Sobieski's victory in Vienna, the glorious era of Polish military exploits was interrupted for a long time. It could not have been otherwise, because the republic of the nobility was becoming more and more degenerate. "Poland has become an anarchy," it was said during the era of the Saxon kings, and foreign armies treated Poland as a defenseless, ownerless territory with increasing boldness.

When, during the reign of King Stanislaw August, enlightened minds wanted to heave the country out of its state of collapse, attention was primarily focused on the Army. It was also with the Army's support that a revival of the values of the young nobility was sought. That was the basic purpose of the Knights' School, in other words the Cadet Corps, which was not merely a military school but a way of preparing its pupils to take part in public life, a way of filling them with enlightenment.

The "knights' catechism" contained the following question: "What are the chief causes a cadet should have in order to perform his duties and noble deeds in both civilian and military life?" The answer was: a love of the fatherland, a desire for its well-being and glory, and respect for one's compatriots. Any less noble cause does not befit a citizen, a soldier, or a Pole."

The particular status of the soldier and of soldierly qualities also became embedded in the system of values recognized by a considerable majority of Polish society during national liberation struggles. The administrations of the second republic tried to exploit these values for their own political ends. But the bourgeoisie was no longer in a position to guarantee the security of the Polish state. A false defense doctrine, incorrect Armed Forces structure, and a mistaken foreign policy from the point of view of national interests that was justified solely by class blindness were the chief features of Poland's weakness in the face of the Nazi invasion. The political vanguard of the workers class and the social leftwing gathered around it had to take the national banner into their hands.

This determined the political shape of that part of the Polish Armed Forces that was organized by the creators of a new vision of Poland and directed by them onto the battle trail leading from Lenino to Berlin. On this foundation rose the Army of a people's state, one that was building socialism.

There are obvious consequences stemming from this. Both the new social class which, in the words of the "Communist Manifesto," "constitutes itself into a nation" and inherits the assets of past eras, and the Armed Forces of the state created by this class have the full right to bear the title: heirs of the glory of past soldierly eras. When we think about this, we come to the conclusion that close unification of citizen-like and soldierly values encouraged by the abovementioned Knights School, has only just now borne fruit under People's Poland. The names of former cadets are written in gold letters in the annals of our history -- Kosciuszko, Kniaziewicz, Fiszer, Niemcewicz, Jasinski, and others. However, they acted under conditions that were exceptionally unfavorable. They could no longer halt Poland's collapse.

Only today, in our time, has the soldier, the defender of the fatherland, become joint manager of an independent state and an important component of the progressive forces of Europe and the world. The soldier and the citizen have been combined into one, in the shape of people who wear the uniforms of the Polish Armed Forces.

Your superiors, your subordinates, and you yourselves illustrate the truth of this with your dedicated service.

You are heirs to the knights' glory achieved on the battlefield. To this you are adding your ceaseless contribution toward the strengthening of the Republic's defense potential wherever the nation needs you. That is how it was when great danger threatened the stability of our state, and that is still how it is in everyday activity.

One would have to write an entire treatise in order to discuss all the educational aspectsof your work with young soldiers.

Considerable and still growing is your help in removing various economic difficulties facing society; and your participation in the development of science and technology -- something which deserves emphasis -- is greatly important.

All this is inseparably connected to an important characteristic of our Army. The Army is highly politicized. Opponents of the socialist system believe this is a serious accusation, but in fact it is a piece of great and well-deserved praise. After all, it is for the purpose of strengthening our state as effectively as possible that the party bestows special care upon the Army and that the office of head of the Armed Forces of the Republic has been combined with the highest function in the party.

For, just as in every state, the value of an army in a socialist state is determined by good professional preparation and equipment. But it is also determined by a patriotic ideological attitude from the cadres, coupled with thorough political knowledge, and an awareness of one's duties toward the state.

You owe your promotions, citizen generals, to the fact that you understand your tasks this very way, H. Jablonski concluded. On this occasion, accept my sincere congratulations, as well as my hope that Poland's defense potential may rise as much as possible with your participation and that this defense potential may play an increasingly greater part in the consolidation of socialism and peace.

Victory Square Ceremony Held

LD122309 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 12 -- Nation-wide celebrations marking the day of the Polish Army, falling on the anniversary of the victorious battle of Lenino which started the combat trail of the Polish People's Army, were held in Poland today. The central ceremony, the change of guards of the Warsaw garrison, was held at the Victory Square in front of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier here. A crowd of Warsaw inhabitants and visitors gathered at the square and neighbouring streets. Minister of National Defence General Florian Siwicki received the report of the commander of the Warsaw Military District General Jerzy Skalski. After the change of guards, the ceremony of wreath laying began at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Jozef Czyrek, Jozef Kukalkand and Jerzy Jaskiernia laid a wreath on behalf of the PRON National Council. General Florian Siwicki, General Tadeusz Tuczapski and General Wojciech Baranski on behalf of the Ministry of National Defence, followed by delegations of the office for combatants, of Warsaw authorities and the main board of the War Veterans' Union. Next, wreaths were laid by representatives of the diplomatic corps. Ambassador, employees of diplomatic missions and military attaches of the Soviet Union, German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Vietnam, Hungary, Romania, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Canada, Mexico, Pakistan, Sweden, People's Republic of China, Yugoslavia, Egypt, Japan, Denmark, Austria, France, Italy, Great Britain, the United States, Finland, Switzerland, Norway, Belgium, Algeria. A military parade ended the celebrations at the Victory Square.

TWO CONVICTED FOR ILLEGAL BROADCAST EQUIPMENT

AU151312 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12-13 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] On 11 October, the Regional Court in Warsaw-Praga under accelerated proceedings convicted Jan Golab and Stanislaw Pauly of illegally possessing transmitting apparatuses for radio and television broadcasts and of harboring illegal publications aimed at disturbing the public peace.

L.J. Golab was sentenced to 3 years and S. Pauly to 30 months in prison with a proviso that the sentences should be made public. The equipment and publications were confiscated.

ACCORD SIGNED WITH FRG RESCHEDULING 1982-84 DEBT

LD161731 Hamburg DPA in German 1634 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Oct (DPA) -- The FRG and Poland yesterday signed an agreement on the rescheduling of debts accumulated between 1982 and 1984. It was announced only today by German Embassy sources in Warsaw that the agreement relates to an amount of almost DM 3,000 million. The agreement is based on the Paris protocol of 15 July 1985 and provides for repayment of the liabilities between 1990 and 1995 following a period of six repayment-free years.

The FRG is Poland's largest creditor state. An agreement on the state-guaranteed Polish debts due for repayment in 1985 is still outstanding.

PRC SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD122252 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 12 -- A commission for the scientific-technological cooperation between Poland and the People's Republic of China has held its 18th session.

The sides have signed a protocol which specified directions of the scientific and technological cooperation between both countries in 1986. The agreement provides for the exchange of specialists to deal with 63 topics submitted by both sides. Also discussed were offers concerning two-way exports of scientific and technological know-how. The sides decided to embark on activities aimed to work out the 1986-90 Polish-Chinese scientific-technological cooperation programme.

President of the Chinese section of the commission Xie Gaojne [spelling as received] was received here today by Poland's Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CSSR COORDINATING TRADE

AU081137 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Oct 85 pp 1-2

[Summary] PAP -- A protocol to coordinate the 1986-90 socioeconomic plans of Poland and the CSSR was signed in Warsaw on 1 October by Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, representing Poland; and Deputy Premier Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission, representing the CSSR.

The value of mutual trade in terms of fixed prices during this period will be about R11.7 billion. This makes Czechoslovakia Poland's second largest socialist trade partner. Of importance for Poland's economy and modernization strategy will be ready supplies of products of the protein and electrical machinery industries. Enhanced joint production and specialization in production will also be important for both countries. Both countries will supply each other with metal goods, chemical products and materials, and electrical components in order to further reduce their dependence on imports from capitalist countries in this sphere.

Of particular importance for the CSSR will be Polish deliveries of coal, sulfur, copper, zinc, and carbon disulfide. In return, Poland will receive Czechoslovak supplies of magnesite, kaolin, cellulose, "float" glass, metal and rubber goods, and semi-finished chemical products. The protocol also envisages Czechoslovak credits for Poland in order to maintain the Polish sulfur industry's extraction potential and sulfur supplies to the CSSR. Traditional deliveries of consumer goods between both countries will be continued. For instance, Poland will receive Czechoslovak washing machines, other electrical goods, footwear, and furniture; the CSSR will receive Polish sewing machines, leatherwear, fabrics, and automobiles.

TRANSGRESSIONS AGAINST TRADE UNION LAW REVEALED

LD162359 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] In one-half of work enterprises checked out by the Supreme Control Chamber, transgressions against the trade union law have been revealed. Most improvement has been achieved in administration cooperation with trade unions in matters connected with the traditional defensive function of the trade union movement. Cooperation in implementing the second, so-called participatory function of the trade union movement is progressing slowly. One of the main reasons for difficulties in implementing the trade union law is some of the administrators' ignorance of its provisions. These issues were discussed at a meeting of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs. It was stated that the founding organs have already started organizing training for leadership cadres at enterprises. However, it is assential to equip trade union activists in work enterprises with better knowledge about their extended rights, duties, and the regulations of the labor law. Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of OPZZ [National Trade Union Accord] proposed that the trade union movement and the government should undertake a wide-ranging training campaign among trade union activists and leadership cadres at work enterprises once the full text of the amended trade union law is published.

BRIEFS

COAL PRODUCTION FIGURES -- Since the beginning of this year miners have extracted 152.312 million metric tons of coal, including 8.225 million metric tons in October. Coal produced in October will mainly go to individual customers, heat-generating plants, and power stations. This year, the population received 16.3 million metric tons of coal, which is 1.2 million metric tons more than last year. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 16 Oct 85 LD]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S PRC VISIT

Ceausescu Toast at Wuhan Dinner

AU150957 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Oct 85 p 2

[Toast proposed by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at official dinner given by CPC Committee and government of Hubei Province 10 October]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Hu Yaobang, esteemed comrades of the party and state leadership of the Province of Hubei and the city of Wuhan, esteemed comrades and friends: Once again I would like to express my warmest thanks to the party and state leadership of the Province of Hubei and the Wuhan Municipality, to the Communists and residents in your city for the warm welcome given us today. (loud applause) We view this as an expression of the positive relations of friendship between the Romanian people and the Chinese people and between the RCP and the CPC, and as an expression of our common determination to constantly strengthen and develop this friendship. (loud applause)

Once again I would like to extend warm, revolutionary greetings and best wishes to the party and state leadership of the Province of Hubei and of Wuhan, to the Communists, and all residents in this province and city on behalf of the Romanian Communists and people. (loud applause)

We have gathered particularly pleasant impressions during our visits to Wuhan and the iron and steel plant this afternoon. We are convinced that the Province of Hubei and the city of Wuhan can make an important contribution to implementing the understandings we have reached with the comrades of the party and state leadership of China. (loud applause)

Dear comrades, I would like to wish you greater and greater success in implementing the decisions of the CPC National Conference, in the development of China in general, and in the development of your province. (loud applause)

On this occasion, too, I want to express our desire to find ways and means -- within the framework of strengthening friendship and cooperation between Romania and China -- to also develop direct relations with the Province of Hubei and the city of Wuhan. (loud applause) I am sure that Comrade Hu Yaobang will agree with me when I invite a party and state delegation of the Province of Hubei and the city of Wuhan to visit Romania. (loud applause)

The more we intensify contacts at various levels, the more we will strengthen economic, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation, and the stronger our friendship will grow, serving the socialist construction in our countries and the cause of peace in the world. (loud applause)

I will not now refer to international issues because I have spoken extensively about them at the meeting. I only want to stress that Romania and China -- in building socialism and giving priority to their independent development -- have agreed to do all they can to achieve peace and to guarantee our peoples and the whole of mankind a calm and peaceful life, so that all nations are able to focus their efforts on implementing their developmental programs and programs for well-being and happiness. (loud applause)

May friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the CPC, and between our countries and peoples constantly strengthen! (loud applause)

I want to toast the CPC and Comrade Hu Yaobang! (loud applause)

I want to toast the friendly Chinese people, China's more vigorous development on the road to socialism, and increasingly close cooperation between Romania and China!

I want to toast the party and state leadership, the Communists and residents of the Province of Hubei, and the city of Wuhan! (loud applause)

To the good health of all of you! (loud, lively applause)

Ceausescu Speech to Wuhan Rally

AU151133 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at Romanian-Chinese friendship rally in Wuhan 10 October]

[Text] Dear Comrade Hu Yaobang, dear comrades of the party and state leadership of the Province of Hubei and the city of Wuhan, dear Chinese comrades and friends: It gives us special pleasure to participate in this big meeting of Romanian-Chinese friendship and to extend warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes to you, all the residents of the province of Hubei and the city of Wuhan, to the Communists, and all the friendly Chinese people on behalf of the Romanian people, our party and state, and on my own behalf. (loud, prolonged applause)

We are glad that within the framework of this official friendship visit to the PRC we have had the opportunity to visit your province and city, too, and to become directly acquainted with the acitivty and the achievements registered by the working people in this important economic center of People's China.

Here, too, we want to express our warmest thanks for the warm and hospitable welcome and for the friendliness shown us by the residents of your city. We view all this as an expression of the lasting feelings of esteem and appreciation mutually harbored by the Romanian and Chinese peoples and by our parties and countries. (loud applause)

Our people greatly value relations with the CPC, the Chinese people, and with the PRC, relations which have constantly developed and strengthened throughout the years and which have withstood many difficult circumstances, thus being fully in keeping with the interests of socialist construction in our countries and with the cause of friendship and peace throughout the world. (loud, prolonged applause) Relations between our countries and peoples are based on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage -- principles that are more and more vigorously asserting themselves in the international arena as the only ones to ensure fruitful cooperation among countries and peace throughout the world. (loud applause)

For 4 days we have been in your beautiful country where we indeed feel that we are among good friends and comrades in any struggle. We have conducted fruitful talks with the comrades of the party and state leadership of the PRC, and together we have examined the stage of Romanian-Chinese relations. We have reached positive understandings that will open up new horizons for the great friendship and cooperation between Romania and China.

We are convinced that the constant development of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between Romania and the PRC and the more extensive capitalization on existing possibilities for developing and expanding economic exchanges and production sharing, will make an important contribution to speeding up the material and cultural progress of the two countries, to increasing our peoples' well-being, and, at the same time, to the general cause of socialist construction in our countries, the construction of socialism in general, and to progress and peace in the world. (loud applause)

I have visited the PRC several times and I must confess that the great achievements registered by the Chinese people in various areas have made a deep impression on us. This time, too, we have been impressed by their tireless efforts under the leadership of their glorious party to develop and modernize the national economy, and to ensure the flourishing of science, culture, and the socioeconomic progress of the entire country. We sincerely rejoice at the great achievements you have registered and we warmly congratulate you on them.

Dear comrades and friends, we wish you greater and greater success in implementing the decisions of the CPC National Conference on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, in the more and more vigorous socioeconomic development of People's China, in strengthening independence, and in increasing the role of China in the struggle for peace. (loud, prolonged applause)

Dear comrades and friends, the Romanian people, too, are engaged with all their strength in intensive activity aimed at concluding the Seventh 5-Year Plan successfully and at proceeding to fulfilling the new 1986-90 5-Year Plan, the decisions adopted by the 13th party congress, and the program of building a comprehensively developed socialist society and aiding in Romania's advance toward communism.

We give priority to new quality in the work and lives of all our people. We act to intensively develop all branches of the national economy, to modernize the structure of industrial production, to primarily increase the highly technological branches, to increase labor productivity, and to improve the qualitative level and efficiency of overall activity. We pay special attention to develop our own raw material, fuel, and energy base, and we intensify actions to reduce consumption and recover and reuse materials.

We also carry out an intensive process of developing and modernizing agriculture, of implementing the new agrarian revolution in Romania, and of achieving a revolutionary transformation of the mode of labor, life, and thinking of the peasantry.

We concern ourselves with further perfecting the state's activity; with developing and deepeing socialist democracy, workers self-management, and self-administration; and with ensuring all necessary conditions for the direct participation of the broad working people's masses and of all people in running the overall society.

At the same time, we pay particular attention to developing science, education, and culture -- factors of the greatest significance for building the new system in our homeland. We do all we can to elevate our people's standard of living and to strengthen our country's independence and sovereignty. (loud, prolonged applause)

In the overall activity of building socialist society, our party firmly and creatively applies the principles of scientific socialism, general valid truths, and revolutionary concepts about the world and life -- dialectical and historical materialism -- to the specific conditions in our country, by taking into account realities and the objective requirements of each stage of society's development. The RCP proceeds from the truth -- verified by experience -- that the building of the new social system in each country is the work of the revolutionary struggle waged by the workers class, the peasantry, the intellectuals, and by all people, and that one should always take into account and respect the realities in each country, unite the efforts of all people, and be aware of the fact that socialism is being built with the people and for the people.

In the activity of socialist construction, Romania and China have registered great results. The achievements registered by our country and by other socialist countries demonstrate, on the basis of undeniable facts, that only socialism ensures the complete elimination of exploitation and social and national inequalities, the complete equality of rights among nations and people, and each people's well-being, happiness, and independence. (loud, prolonged applause)

Dear comrades and friends, each people's socioeconomic development -- including the building of socialism -- can be achieved only in conditions of peace, equal cooperation, respect for each people's independence, and complete international security.

In its overall international activity, Romania acts with great determination to develop relations with all socialist countries, to overcome differences between states, and to strengthen their cooperation and solidarity as a decisive factor for successfully building socialism and increasing its prestige, and promoting social progress and peace in the world.

Romania has always acted to overcome differences between socialist countries: It has never engaged in criticizing other socialist countries or communist and workers parties. On the contrary, it has struggled with great determination to strengthen their unity, cooperation, and solidarity.

In particular, I would like to mention the development -- under these circumstances, too -- of relations between the RCP and the CPC, between the SR of Romania and the PRC. We will continue to do all we can so that these relations of active cooperation will be obvious in all areas, especially in the struggle to resolve the major international problems, so that our parties and peoples contribute with all their might to the policy of detente, disarmament, independence, and peace. (loud, prolonged applause)

At the same time, Romania is developing broad relations with the developing countries, the nonaligned, and small-and medium-sized countries as an active factor in the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist, and neocolonialist policy, for social progress and peace in the world. We are also expanding relations with the developed capitalist countries in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. We base our relations with other countries -- as I have mentioned already -- on the principles of equality, independence and sovereignty and respect for each country's right to freely choose its path of socioeconomic development without any outside interference. (loud applause)

During my visit I conducted extensive talks with Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang, and with other comrades on the party-state leadership of the PRC, and together we had an extensive exchange of views on international issues. I would like to express my complete satisfaction in that we held completely identical or very close positions on the complex international problems. Together we have reached common conclusions and have realized that the international situation continues to be very serious because of the intensified arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, that endangers peoples' independence, freedom, and the very existence of life on our planet.

This is why one can say that the fundamental issue of our time is to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and proceed to tangible disarmament measures and measures for eliminating the danger of a new world war that would inevitably turn into a devastating thermonuclear war. It is necessary, more than ever, to do everything to safeguard the fundamental right of people and nations to existence, freedom, and peace. (loud applause) The huge human and material resources of mankind must not be used for war and the destruction of our planet, but rather for progress and the people's well-being! (loud applause)

In the current international circumstances, it is necessary, more than ever, for all countries, primarily the countries possessing nuclear weapons, to act with great responsibility to achieve tangible disarmament measures and to definitively eliminate the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

Romania believes that it is necessary to make every effort within Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva to move with the greatest spirit of responsibility toward the destiny of peace in the peoples' lives, to come up with new initiatives in order to open the path to appropriate understandings that will halt the arms race and all manufacturing and testing of nuclear weapons to militarize outer space, and to eliminate missiles and any kind of nuclear weapons from the European Continent and throughout the world. Declarations alone are not enough; it is necessary for both sides to proceed to facts, to tangible measures in the direction of disarmament! We hail the Soviet Union's initiatives and the measures proposed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on instituting a unilateral moratorium in the field of deploying nuclear weapons, on halting any kind of tests with such weapons, on reducing nuclear weapons by some 50 percent, and on halting actions aimed at the militarization of space. We believe that the implementation of these proposals -- by both sides -- would be a great step forward on the road of trust and toward reaching appropriate accords that will bring about the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe and throughout the world.

Taking account of the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe and of the fact that the European Continent has huge stockpiles of nuclear weapons and other mass-destruction weaponry, we believe that all peoples in the world, primarily the peoples in Europe -- particularly the Warsaw Pact and NATO member-countries -- should be more active, and should meet, discuss, and contribute in one form or another to the reaching of appropriate accords on nuclear and space weapons. The interests of peace, of eliminating nuclear danger, and of safeguarding life and civilization must be placed above any considerations or differences! (loud applause)

Romania firmly advocates the elimination of the use or threat of force in interstate relations and the solution of all conflicts and disputes solely by political means and negotiations.

In this spirit, we believe that political and diplomatic efforts must be intensified to achieve a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problems and must organize for this purpose an international conference devoted to the discussion and solution of problems in that area with the participation of all countries concerned, including the PLO. We also advocate the speedy cessation of the war between Iran and Iraq and the solution of their problems through negotiations; and we advocate the solution of all disputes between states solely by peaceful means. Life and realities have demonstrated that any military conflict and confrontation -- no matter how insignificant and local -- cause great material and human losses, bring great suffering to people, and at the same time increase the danger of a new world war with unforeseeable consequences. This is why peaceful negotiations -- no matter how long or difficult -- are the only rational and just way; the only alternative to the use of weapons, military actions, conflicts, and wars; and the only means of ensuring each nation's independence and peace. (loud, lively applause)

Proceeding from this, our country has proposed that the current UN General Assembly adopt a solemn appeal to all conflicting states to immediately stop their military actions and to proceed to resolving their problems through negotiations. At the same time, we have proposed that countries make a solemn pledge to refrain from the use of force and from interference -- in any form -- in the domestic affairs of other countries. The adoption of such documents -- now that the 40th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations is being celebrated -- will demonstrate the real desire of all peoples to respect the UN Charter and will make a particular contribution to improving international relations, and the policy of detente, disarmament, and peace. (prolonged applause)

We want to express our complete solidarity with the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, and for their right to develop freely and independently and to be complete masters of their national riches and of their own destiny.

We firmly support the struggle waged by the Namibian people under SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leadership for winning independence and we very firmly condemn the apartheid policy and the aggressive actions taken by South Africa against neighboring independent states. (loud applause)

We are deeply concerned about the current serious economic situation in the world, about the widening gaps between rich the poor countries. We believe that real negotiations are necessary within the United Nations to solve the problems of underdevelopment and to establish a New International Economic Order. Romania has submitted a number of tangible proposals in connection with a comprehensive solution to the problems of underdevelopment, including the inordinately high foreign debts of developing countries. It believes that it is necessary to organize a UN-sponsored international conference to achieve an appropriate accord between the developed and developing countries, to solve the serious problems of underdevelopment, and to achieve a New International Economic Order and people's independent economic progress. (loud applause)

Resolving the complex problems of the present-day world requires the active participation on equal footing of all states, regardless of size or social system, in international activity. We believe that the role of the United Nations must be enhanced, as must its contribution and the contribution of other international bodies to the discussion and solution of problems connected with peace, security, and international cooperation toward ensuring the peoples' right to free socioeconomic development. (loud applause)

We also believe that it is necessary to strengthen cooperation between the Communist and workers parties; the socialist, social-democratic parties; and all democratic, progressive, and anti-imperialist forces everywhere in the struggle for a new policy of respect for the peoples' independence and sovereignty and for disarmament, security, and peace. (loud, prolonged applause)

Although the international situation is very serious, we are firmly convinced that a war can be avoided, that the necessary conditions exist to definitively eliminate war from the life of mankind. Acting in unison, the peoples are able to bar the path of war, to change the trend of events, and to impose a new policy of peace and cooperation.

Romania is firmly dtermined, with the PRC, other countries, and the progressive and anti-imperialist forces throughout the world, to continue to actively contribute to the cause of peace, detente, cooperation, and understanding among all nations in the world. (loud, prolonged applause)

In conclusion I want to express once again my conviction that the visit we are paying to the PRC and the understandings we have concluded on this occasion will mark a new and important stage in strengthening friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples in the great work of building socialism, to the benefit of both countries, for the cause of cooperation and peace throughout the world! (loud, prolonged applause)

Before coming to your province and city, we were told about the great achievements you have registered and about prospects opening up for the development of your area and city. (applause)

I would like to take this opportunity to express my desire to develop -- and I believe Comrade Hu Yaobang will agree -- relations between various areas or between one area in Romania and your province and city. (loud applause)

From the bottom of my heart I want to extend, dear comrades and friends from Hubei Province and the city of Wuhan, wishes for continued important success in implementing the decisions of the CPC National Conference with regard to fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and in improving the well-being of all people. (loud, prolonged applause) We wish the friendly Chinese people greater and greater success in building socialism, in strengthening their national independence, and in the many-sided flourishing of their free homeland -- the PRC! (loud applause)

Long live friendship, cooperation, and militant solidarity between the RCP and the CPC, between the SR of Romania and the PRC, and between the Romanian people and the Chinese people! (loud applause) May cooperation among peoples and progressive forces everywhere constantly strengthen in the struggle for a policy of disarmament, of independence, of social progress, and peace in the world! (loud applause) Once again I wish you much good health, great success, and great happiness! (loud, prolonged applause)

MESSAGE TO GDR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU081521 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Oct 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State and to Comrade willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Esteemed Comrades, On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR, we convey to you, the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR warm, friendly, and most cordial greetings on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the SR of Romania, the Romanian people, and on our own behalf.

On the anniversary of this important event in the history of your people, the Romanian people happily rejoice in the deeply revitalizing changes achieved by you under the SED leadership and in all outstanding achievements attained by the GDR, the first state of the workers and peasants established on German soil. We have learned with deep satisfaction that during the years of socialist construction the relations of friendship and cooperation between the SR of Romania and the GDR have continuously developed. At the same time they have made an important contribution to strengthening socialism and to asserting new relations of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, and mutually advantageous cooperation among all countries of the world.

We greatly appreciate the talks we held this spring in Berlin and the fruitful results of the official visit the party and state delegation of the SR of Romania paid to the GDR, which opened up broad prospects to multilateral cooperation between our countries. We firmly believe that, through joint actions to consistently implement the decisions we reached on that occasion, as well as all other documents agreed upon at the highest level, the relations of close friendship and many-sided cooperation between the two parties and countries will continuously develop for the benefit of our people and the general cause of socialism and peace. We are firmly convinced that our countries will continue to actively cooperate with other socialist countries and with progressive forces everywhere to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, to bring about disarmament, to halt any actions of militarizing outer space, and to promote a policy of detente, peace, and broad cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

On your national day, we wish you, dear comrades, the party and people, ever greater success in preparing for the 11th SED Congress and in achieving the continuous flourishing of the friendly GDR. Likewise, we convey to you our wishes for health and happiness.

GORBACHEV'S CPSU PROGRAM BASED ON ANDROPOV IDEAS

LD161939 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Commentary by Zrnka Novak]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Plenum held yesterday made a special decision to publish for discussion three important documents which will be in the focus of the forthcoming 27th congress of the Soviet party. Zrnka Novak comments:

It is, of course, a question of a new, revised version of the party program, proposals for the main directions of economic and social development up to the year 2000 and changes in the Soviet party statutes. Observers from Moscow claim that it was an unusually succinct meeting of the party's supreme body, particularly when one remembers that it concerned essential documents which direct the long-term basis of Soviet policy. Hence, it was a bit of a surprise for those who expected that the presentation of the proposals for the new party program would be an opportunity for the general secretary to make some wider theoretical observations in his speech.

Although Mikhail Gorbachev's speech did not go into details on any of the proposed documents, he did say in his comments that the documents were of enormous political importance and contained program objectives, the economic strategy of the party, and the forms and methods of work in the contemporary period which have crucial significance on both the domestic and the international scene. However, the main points of the general secretary's speech, in which he spoke of the significance of continuity between the three previous party programs as well as about the need for introducing changes to all those parts of the program which have not passed the test of time, show that most theoretical revisions of the third party program were initiated by Yuriy Andropov. Therefore, the crucial document by Andropov, entitled "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Questions of Socialist Construction in the Soviet Union" remains the basis for the theoretical adjustment of the program in the face of the reality of Soviet production relations as well as the historical heritage of socialism.

Yuriy Andropov's theoretical contribution has not yet been fully evaluated, but the ideas which he put forward in this article, as well as in some plenary introduction speeches, certainly marked a turning-point in the interpretation of some fossilized postulates of scientific socialism. Regardless of the fact that teams with a great many advisers worked on the revision of the program and on the bases of its directions, we can assume, and it is shown by the points in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech yesterday, that the main changes remain in the spirit of the critical observations of Yuriy Andropov. Not only those which correct Stalinist voluntarism in skipping developmental phases of socialism, but primarily those which explain social perspectives of socialism in the directions of an all-embracing development of democratic forms and self-management.

The other main directions of the congress documents concern, as Gorbachev said, speeding up the country's socioeconomic development and achieving, on the same basis, a higher level of development and social conditions in the life of Soviet society. In this, the general secretary of the Soviet party conveyed the spirit of the new generation of leaders, to which he himself belongs, and which is more and more occupying positions in the highest party and state leadership. In simple terms, this would mean that instead of fruitless economic discussions for or against reform, it is necessary to create conditions which would stimulate both greater productivity and a higher rate of economic growth.

SFRY TO SEEK RESCHEDULING OF FOREIGN DEBTS

LD152144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1128 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, October 15 (TANJUG) -- The recent annual conference of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Seoul did not change in anything Yugoslavia's position on the world financial market when it comes to its debts and access to the world capital, the Zagreb weekly DANAS writes.

Quoting Vlado Klemencic, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for finance, as having told the Seoul gathering that Yugoslavia is making "progress on the plane of its foreign debt control" and is experiencing a noticeable growth of productivity, the periodical said in conclusion that a rescheduling of Yugoslavia's debts is still the only one realistic way out.

Just now, Yugoslavia is setting aside over 40 percent of its overall foreign exchange earnings to repay interest rates and principal due of its foreign debt of about 19 billion dollars, but, in order to make business as usual, it has to reduce this burden by 1990 to 25 percent of its foreign exchange inflow.

Rescheduling, or converting old into new debts, is done under harder conditions than conditions used to be when the credits were taken between 1972 and 1977, but the present arrangements are more favourable than those which were in effect in the past five years, DANAS writes.

Yugoslavia expects to come to terms with 600 commercial banks on rescheduling 3.6 billion dollars of its debts, further, Yugoslavia is negotiating on rescheduling 1.5 billion dollars of its debts under contracts with other states.

Rescheduling is sought for a period of some length. It is expected that this period will be 12 years with commercial banks and nine years with foreign governments. If this is materialised, Yugoslavia [words indistinct] repay interest [words indistinct] due by 1990 and to reduce its principal by three billion dollars.

KOSOVO'S VLASI ON RELATIONS WITHIN SERBIA

LD162358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Pristina, 16 Oct (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium's position on the nature of relations on which the unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia are based should be reported, above all, as the point of departure and the basis for further concrete activity. The LCs of Serbia and the provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo must tackle the problems encumbering these relations, and make concerted efforts to surmount the existing contradictions and climate. They must not argue about who was right about all that has happened in recent years. This was stated recently by Azem Vlazi, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, when he addressed the Association of Kosovo Journalists.

Our unique problems and the tasks contained in the LCY position, Vlasi said, oblige communists and other organized forces, as well as the entire mechanism of the political system in the SR of Serbia and in the provinces, to provide insight into the existing problems, to discuss them, and to suggest specific solutions.

It is very significant for the LC, Vlasi stressed, that we have started tackling the problems of togetherness and unity in the SR of Servia from united ideopolitical and class positions, since the basic problem of relations within the republic in the past was the lack of a united approach from these positions, which eventually led to a situation where there was no mutual trust.

Referring to the thesis that as far as relations within the federation are concerned, "the SR of Serbia asks no more nor less than the other republics, Vlasi remarked that it is acceptable in so far as it implies that in the federation the SR of Serbia occupies an equal position when it comes to rights and responsibilities. The fact that the SR of Serbia comprises two provinces cannot and should not complicate its position or be a drawback. However, if the implication behind the thesis is to negate the fact that there are two provinces within the SR of Serbia, which, in any case, is what makes the republic so unique, then the thesis becomes unacceptable. The SR of Serbia differs from other republics precisely because it comprises these two socialist autonomous provinces which, from the aspect of their functions and their sociopolitical identity, are the constitutent factors of the federation.

There is a view that the SR of Serbia, as a sociopolitical community comprising two provinces, should represent the interests of the Serbian people alone. Such a policy would lead us to a situation where all forms of nationalism would be able to propagate the thesis such as "the Serbian nation does not need the provinces to realize its interests." On the other hand, Albanian nationalists and irredentists have already come up with the thesis that "the Albanians have no need for togetherness and unity within the republic of Serbia, which is the republic of the Serbian people; we Albanians should have a republic of our own." This is the main point of departure for Albanian nationalism and irredentism that denies any possibility of achieving total national equality in a multinational community. So, nationalists of all shades deny this possibility and instead advocate the thesis of a pure national state, of a "guarantee" for the realization of their national and nationalist aspirations, Vlasi said.

Noting that the Kosovo LC Provincial Community Presidium has formulated a program of activities to implement the position of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on relations in the republic, Azen Vlasi warned that we must not harbor any illusions and expect the position to be a magic wand to help us find solutions to all our problems more quickly. We shall continue to face problems and difficulties.

It is, however, very important that the present very difficult political climate encumbering these relations be overcome and that concerted efforts made to create a new climate and to start an open communist dialogue aimed at tackling the existing problems. I am convinced, Vlasi said, that in the conditions of mutual trust and complete communist tolerance we, as comrades, will be able to create the processes necessary for these problems to be solved satisfactorily.

KOSOVO JOURNALISTS TOLD TO COMBAT SEPARATISM

LD071841 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1534 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Pristina, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- The pens of Kosovo journalists must be directed against the protagonists of counterrevolutionary ideologies and action, and against all those who are trying to sow mistrust and intranational hatred. Journalists must counter those who encourage the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province, especially through political pressure.

Journalists must not fall into the trap of daily upsets and disagreements about controversial issues and concrete solutions, which were regulated through the constitution which specific quarters in the country are trying to interpret and comment on from the point of view of their nationalistic and unitarist interests.

This was one of the points made at the 7 October session of the Commission for Information and Propaganda of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, which discussed the tasks of LC basic organizations in public information media during electoral activity. During electoral activity, it was said, the public information media must especially monitor the democratic spirit of the elections and must stress examples which encourage the implementation of concrete actions. The press, it was noted, must fight more resolutely to overcome present bureaucratic and leaderist tendencies and privatization of social functions and of other shortcomings.

BULGARIAN CLAIMS TO MACEDONIA REJECTED

'Anti-Yugoslav' Books Printed

LD152212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0909 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, 15 Oct (TANJUG) -- Following a well-designed program, the printing of anti-Yugoslav books has become frequent in Bulgaria. The Academy of Sciences has been charged with this publishing task in accordance with a thesis advanced a long time ago by the Bulgarian highest state and party forum, which denied Macedonians the right to exist as a nation along with other anti-Yugoslav themes as "scientific areas."

After the book "From the History of the Bulgarian Standard Language," there was no need to wait for long to see a new book. The Academy of Sciences has just published "Yugoslav Communist Party and the Macedonian Question, 1919-1945." These published "twins" are identical in their most rude anti-Yugoslav and anti-Macedonian messages.

In the earlier book, devoted to the "standard language of Bulgarians," Macedonians in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia are invited to renounce their Macedonian mother tongue and national literature. Author K. Popov reiterates a claim that the Macedonian language is "an artificial creation by decree" which was needed to, as he says, suppress the "Bulgarian conscience" among the population in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

In the second book, which was published 10 days after the first, it is said that the LCY in the period between its foundation and the end of World War II was based on an "incorrect assumption" about the existence of the Macedonian nation. Author Konstadin Palesutski claims that Yugoslav Communists "neglect the fact" that the majority of population in Vardar Macedonia (Socialist Republic of Macedonia) has a "Bulgarian national conscience." In almost 400 pages, the book says that the LCY policy has been dominated by an attempt to "assimilate the Bulgarian population in Vardar Macedonia" "by creating a Macedonian nation."

Since both books repeat the "scientific" thesis about the nonexistence of the Macedonian nation, which was erased a long time ago by decree, author K. Palesutski sees the occupation of four-fifths of the present Macedonia and parts of southern Serbia, carried out by the Bulgarian imperial and fascist army with the support of the Nazi war machine, as "a liberating mission."

In his book, this act of aggression is explained as "returning" the territory populated by the "Bulgarian population."

Following this act of aggression, which in Sofia is said to have represented "a return" of the territories torn away from Bulgaria, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia "had nothing to look for" in Macedonia in 1941. In this context, the attempt to annex the Macedonian organization of the Yugoslav Communist Party to the CP, which at the time should have served as a kind of "communist" verification of the Nazi and fascist division of Yugoslavia, is also being justified.

In a chapter devoted to the LCY policy after World War II, Yugoslavia is exposed to accusations because of the alleged pretensions to "annex to itself", apart from Vardar Macedonia, also Pirin Macedonia and Aegean Macedonia. It is claimed that the Bled Agreement of 1947 should have served this purpose. Yugoslavia, it is imputed, "wishes to annex to itself the whole of Bulgaria" as well as "pretensions to parts of Hungary and Austria." Stalin is passionately evoked as the chief witness for such claims; he is alleged to have have said to Dimitrov at the beginning of 1945 that he "did not like" such Yugoslav "wishes."

More and more impertinent Greater Bulgarian pretenders to Macedonia and other parts of Yugoslavia are obviously not shrinking from forging history in any way.

Macedonia's Apostolski on Claims

AU111811 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Macedonia is celebrating its Uprising Day today. 11 October is Uprising Day of the Macedonian people and the nationalities living in this republic. The main celebrations were held in Prilep, the hero town. Wreaths and flowers were laid at the imposing monument and tomb of the fallen patriots. Vanco Apostolski, president of the Presidency of the SR of Macedonia, spoke about the significance of this historic day:

[Opening words of Apostolski recorded in Macedonian, fading into superimposed Serbo-Croatian translation] The first partisan detachments in Prilep and Kumanovo, and the first shots fired at the Bulgarian fascist occupiers confirmed the resolve of the Macedonian people, with arms in their hands, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, once and for all to square the accounts with the old and the new conquerors, and to fight for freedom which generations strove or and illustrious fighters died for.

Goce Delcev, the legendary hero of the Ilinden uprising, said: The liberation of Macedonia depends on internal uprising. He who (?says) that Macedonia should be liberated in another way lies to himself and to others.

This day, 11 October, confirmed the maturity of the Macedonian people and its working class in their determination to take fate into their own hands and liberate their country with a joint struggle. During the national liberation war, it gave 75,000 lives of its sons and daughters, for its freedom, and therefore nobody now has the right to appropriate its struggle.

We are duty-bound, Apostolski stressed, to say this now and precisely here, in freedom-loving Prilep, where the first shots were fired not only against the Bulgarian fascist occupiers but also against Greater Bulgaria and any other policy of conquest of Macedonia and the Macedonian people.

In Bulgaria it continues to be written, and it is being said more and more loudly, that complete Bulgarian unification and national liberation remain an unresolved question.

In this connection, they speak directly about Macedonia. The Macedonian people are called to renounce their mother tongue. It is the sovereign right of a government to determine the policy of its country, Apostolski stressed. However, when the Greater Bulgarian appetite is directed against our country and is being grafted onto the Warsaw Pact policy [kalemi se na politiku Varsavskog pakta], it is not only a matter for the Bulgarian government.

After all, it is high time that somebody asks: Why has Sofia been constantly seeking support for its Greater Bulgarain policy toward Macedonia and the Macedonian people for more than a century, and has been proclaiming its Greater Bulgarian policy as a policy of its allies? The Macedonian people remember 1941 well, and its terror, persecution, and killings, when the Bulgarian occupiers allegedly came to liberate Macedonia.

The future of the Balkans cannot be looked for in a resurrection of the specters of the past. If the Balkans belong to the Balkan people, cooperation among them is an imperative of the time and nobody has the right to interfere from the side and to give lectures in his wish allegedly to make other peoples happy, and even less to stir up nationalist, reactionary elements.

In all its free socialist development, the Macedonian people, enslaved for centuries, has achieved results really worthy of attention. In freedom, its creativity has left a great and lasting imprint in all fields of social life.

After the great people's gathering in Prilep, numerous cultural, arts, and sports contests were held, with the participation of youths and girls from all over the republic as well as from Valjevo, Prilep's sister city.